

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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CPSU OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT, DETENTE

AU062105 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Otto Hoermann interview with CPSU Central Committee staff worker Portugalov in Moscow--date not given; recorded in German]

[Text] [Question] Mr Portugalov, in his CPSU congress speech party chief Brezhnev spoke a great deal about peace, detente and disarmament, but he also said that the Soviet Union wants to be militarily just as strong as the Western states. Now the question arises as to whether this high standard of military strength is necessary if one only desires peace?

[Answer] Mr Hoermann, even though it is not customary to answer a question with a counter question, this time I feel downright compelled to do so. My counter question would be: Why then does the West after all--note West as an overall concept--why must it at all cost be stronger than we are? Please consider the fact that since the first few postwar years, we have always been second in the arms race that was forced on us, and we have always been downright compelled to undertake defense reactions. First, as all of us know, there was the nuclear monopoly of the United States and thus of the entire West. Then there was--we may now well mention it--the complementary missile armament, a complementary armament so to speak--you certainly recall the whole story of the missile gap and so forth--and then there is the complementary medium-range [missile] armament. This so-called complementary medium-range armament we regard and understand as the distinct forming of a first strike potential aimed at the Soviet Union and coming from European soil. Mr Hoermann, we advocate breaking the vicious circle of the arms race. The peace initiatives explained in General Secretary Brezhnev's Accountability Report at the 26th party congress are eloquent evidence of all this. It is necessary for this purpose, however, to strictly observe the principles which the West, at least verbally, also avows; that is, equal and undiminished security for both partners, for both sides.

[Question] There are people who say that these disarmament proposals from Moscow are aimed at driving a wedge between Washington and the West Europeans.

[Answer] Not at all. Not the least of these assertions is true. We advocate [interrupts himself]--naturally the Soviet Union and the United States as the two largest and strongest nuclear world powers are shouldered with a very special share of the responsibility for peace. We are aware of this responsibility. But this does not at all mean--I wish to quite explicitly dissociate myself from the so-called Yalta talks--that European problems should be solved over the heads of the Europeans--even behind their backs--in a dialogue of the giants, as is aimed at in the West. Nothing of this sort at all! It is precisely in Europe that we quite firmly count on the fact that the West Europeans--the representatives of the West in Europe--those who have particularly copiously enjoyed the fruits of detente, see their national interests precisely in preserving peace, that detente as such is a good thing, that it is an asset and that the arms race as such is something bad.

[Question] Mr Portugalov, one always hears many proposals from Moscow about disarmament and detente, that is military disarmament and detente, but thus far nothing yet has been heard of ideological detente, ideological disarmament.

[Answer] Mr Hoermann, first here is a general statement: When treating relations between states, ideological problems are not in the foreground for us. We in the Soviet Union have the impression that precisely the Austrian state leaders, with Chancellor Kreisky at the head, share this view. As all of us well know, Austria undoubtedly belongs to the Western world. Nevertheless, the Austrians state leaders have always striven to neatly separate the relations between states, international relations--also with the socialist countries--from ideological differences and incompatibilities. [Sentence indistinct]

V. LOMEYKO, K. SORSA DISCUSS DISARMAMENT PROBLEMS

LDO61131 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Feb 81 p 14

[International observer Vladimir Lomeyko dialogue with Socialist International Deputy Chairman Kalevi Sorsa: "Against the Logic of Self-Destruction"]

[Text] A conversation took place in Helsinki at the beginning of February this year between LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's international observer Vladimir Lomeyko and Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Socialist International's monitoring group. A Finnish parliamentary deputy since 1970, he was twice foreign minister and prime minister of Finland during the seventies. Since 1980 Kalevi Sorsa has been Socialist International deputy chairman.

V. Lomeyko: During a meeting in October 1979 between the Socialist International working group on disarmament problems and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, you made the observation that we were all at the crossroads and that if we did not achieve success in the disarmament sphere the years ahead would be a period of a new, dangerous phase in the arms race, and then we would be threatened with the danger of wasting the fruit gathered during a decade of detente.

In the period since that meeting, the world situation has become considerably more complex and events have acquired a more dangerous character. In my view, this is explained to a considerable extent by the NATO decision in Brussels in December 1979 and by Washington's nonratification and deferment of the Salt II treaty.

Under these conditions even greater significance is acquired by the stepping up of all peace-loving forces' actions to curb the arms race and particularly the pooling of efforts between communists and social democrats in the interests of peace and disarmament.

K. Sorsa: Unfortunately I have to say that my assessment of the international situation has proved correct. Events have developed in the direction of the whipping up of tension. It is difficult to find any positive aspects in this regard during the intervening period. I note with especially great satisfaction the successful conclusion of the work of our group on disarmament problems and the unanimous approval of its report at the 15th Socialist International Congress in Madrid in November 1980. This report advanced definite recommendations for solving these problems. Since the research work has finished and it is now necessary to switch to practical activity, our group's name has been changed and it is now called the Socialist International monitoring group on disarmament problems. This means that our group either performs its work on the instructions of the Socialist International Bureau or advances its own initiatives and makes recommendations to that Bureau.

We will actively establish contacts with other organizations, hold meetings and maintain dialogue with those forces which play a decisive role in disarmament questions. This indubitably also applies to the other branch of the workers movement, that is the communist movement and thus the CPSU and the USSR.

Our group's next meeting will be this spring. Its timing has still not been finalized. The first concrete steps will be determined at its sessions at that time.

V. Lomeyko: Literally a few days after your meeting with L.I. Brezhnev he advanced a broad peace initiative in East Berlin when he announced the unilateral reduction of Soviet forces in central Europe involving 20,000 servicemen and 1,000 tanks and also expressed the readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear facilities. However, despite this proposal, the NATO Council decided to produce and deploy U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

A chance to prevent a further nuclear arms race was thereby lost. It is well known that a movement to revise this decision is now growing in various circles of the West European public, including among social democrats. What is your opinion on this score?

K. Sorsa: First I have to say that we recognize the role of all countries, great or small, in the cause of the struggle for peace. Nevertheless, we believe that the most important role here is played by the great powers. And the first condition for the possibility of achieving success here is the restoration of trust among the great powers. The successful conclusion of the SALT II process is primarily necessary for this. Furthermore, it is necessary to accelerate the course of the talks in Geneva and, finally, to break the deadlock in the talks being held in Vienna on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

V. Lomeyko: All this is indeed supremely desirable. But the trouble is that the process of these talks has been disrupted, not through the Soviet Union's fault. It is worth remembering that on the eve of the NATO Council Brussels' session on the production and deployment of U.S. missiles extensive use was made in the West of the argument that if the West Europeans held back from this decision the Americans would not ratify the SALT II treaty. The decision was made under this pressure. But what is the picture now? The SALT II treaty has not been ratified but the Euromissile decision is being implemented.

K. Sorsa: I have to say that the 15th Socialist International Congress in Madrid unanimously approved the decision on the need for the speediest ratification of the SALT II treaty since it considers this a key problem for further progress in other disarmament talks. These demands still remain in force now. We believe that the time of the position of strength policy has long passed. At one time it was logical to believe that a preponderance of might could bring a side victory. But that logic is now outdated because the use of accumulated nuclear might threatens universal self-destruction.

V. Lomeyko: However, by no means everyone shares this opinion. You spoke of the Socialist International congress' decision in Madrid which mentions the need for the speediest ratification of the SALT II treaty. But, as the facts show, Washington is in no hurry and many there do not even wish to ratify this treaty. At the same time, the Euromissile issue affects the West Europeans' vitally important interests. Consequently, their role in this issue and in determining the future fate of detente is growing.

K. Sorsa: This is so. It is for this very reason that the disarmament discussion has revived in Europe. These questions worry Europeans profoundly. And I can judge this from the example of social democratic circles. In the near future I will be having meetings with social democrats from the Scandinavian countries and then from the central European countries during which security and disarmament questions will be at the center of attention.

V. Lomeyko: Returning to the logic about which you spoke, I would like to draw attention to the fact that it is absent in one further question. It is well known that Washington has advanced the doctrine of limited nuclear war in Europe. At the same time it also expresses dissatisfaction when the West Europeans try to display their own initiative in the cause of curbing the nuclear arms race in Europe. Well, must the West Europeans sit and wait until the Damoclean sword of nuclear war comes down on their head: This is the logic of the doomed, the logic of self-destruction.

S. Sorsa: Yes. That is how it looks.

V. Lomeyko: But mankind's commonsense protests against the option of sitting silently awaiting one's demise. It is no coincidence that both the governments of certain countries and public movements are advancing independent initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race. I have in mind, for example, the revival of the discussion on curbing the growth of military appropriations.

At the same time, experience shows that it only takes some country to advance such an initiative for it to be abused and hurriedly labeled. There were only a few of the old labels left so now a new one has been put into use--"Denmarkization," meaning Denmark's unwillingness to increase its military spending.

K. Sorsa: Yes, indeed, some countries have recently become the roots for new words and new concepts--we have "Finlandization" and "Swedenization" and now they have coined "Denmarkization" and then, you see, "Norwayization" will appear too. Some people in the world have no great liking for northerners in this respect. As for Finland, we oppose the existence of military blocs, although we recognize the right of sides to take measures to ensure their own security. This is speaking of our position as a state. But as citizens and social democrats, we feel our responsibility for the future. The role of public organizations in the peace movement is growing under present conditions. Within the Socialist International's ranks particularly great significance is attached to action in the disarmament sphere.

V. Lomeyko: Since the talk has come round to "dislike" of northerners, I would like to point out that the Soviet Union values the policy of peace and cooperation with its neighbors in northern Europe as, moreover, with all other countries, just as, incidentally, the Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed its interest in improving and developing relations with the United States, on the basis of equality and equal security of course. This is precisely why our country considers futile and dangerous for the cause of the peace the policy of so-called "linkage," when the solving of certain questions, especially such vitally important problems as disarmament, is made dependent on other questions. Linkage is a kind of ultimatum, after all.

K. Sorsa: In my view an approach utilizing the linkage yardstick is evidence of one-sided logic. Since we all understand that we cannot take the path of war why do we not take the path of peace? If we realize that the road of ultimatums is unacceptable why do we not take the road of talks? In my view these things are absolutely clear.

V. Lomeyko: It would seem that this ought to be clear to everyone, in fact. There are people, however--and people invested with power--who say that there are more important things than peace. And this is in an age of nuclear confrontation when the alternative to coexistence is mankind's self-destruction.

The Europeans, who have been through the hell of world war and lost millions of their compatriots, can scarcely agree with such logic.

K. Sorsa: This is all the more true because it is precisely in Europe that the most diverse types of weapons have been stockpiled.

Undoubtedly, to avert the collapse of human civilization requires persistent efforts and great political will. This does not only concern social democrats and communists. It is necessary to pool the efforts to all peace-loving forces to prevent catastrophe.

V. Lomeyko: And under these conditions the role of the generations who lived through the war and the role and responsibility of those political leaders who possess both the experience of overcoming the tragedy of the past and high international prestige are growing.

In this regard our countries' leaders--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Urho Kekkonen--are widely known in the world as people who have made a great personal contribution to the development of relations of sincere friendship and trust between our peoples and to the cause of strengthening international peace and security.

For our part, we are convinced that the 26th CPSU Congress will confirm the Soviet Union's unswerving line toward curbing the arms race.

K. Sorsa: Finland has been awaiting the 26th CPSU Congress with great interest and pins great hopes on the continuation of the CPSU's peace program. We wish you success in implementing this program and in the successful accomplishment of your great domestic and economic tasks.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD081720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 8 Mar 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with APN political observer Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, TASS political observer Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, and all-union radio commentator Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good day, comrades. The 26th CPSU Congress finished this week. The tremendous international significance of the congress became clear from the opening days of its work. It obviously can be appraised in full only with the passage of time, but it is possible even now to draw preliminary conclusions about how the Soviet foreign policy program expounded in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee delivered at the congress by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and particularly the new peace proposals he submitted, were greeted throughout the world. They were received with great satisfaction by the peoples of fraternal socialist countries.

## Results of CPSU Congress

[Kornilov] The results of the congress and the documents adopted by it are the central and top priority topic for all the fraternal press and all the press of the socialist community countries. In noting at the present time that as a result of the constant interaction of fraternal communist parties a fundamental unity of views on all major problems of socioeconomic development and international policy has become firmly established between the countries of the community, the mass information media of fraternal countries are emphasizing that the socialist states, which are united within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and within the framework of CEMA, are an international force exerting an ever greater influence on the course of world affairs. Many press publications point out that, although indeed the last few years have not been the most prosperous for the national economies of a number of socialist states, CEMA members remain the most dynamically developing group of countries in the world, and the pace of their economic growth over a decade has been double that of the developed capitalist countries.

[Sobolev] The 26th CPSU Congress stressed that recently fraternal socialist countries have been having to resolve creative tasks in more complex conditions and that the class enemies of socialism are operating in an ever more refined and perfidious way. This is apparent from the example of fraternal Poland, where the enemies of socialism with the support of external forces have been creating anarchy and are striving to turn the development of events into a counterrevolutionary channel. But contrary to their endeavor Poland has been and will remain a socialist state, a loyal ally of the Soviet Union and an unbreakable link of the socialist community, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU writes. Poland has been and will be an active participant in the political and defensive alliance, whose name was provided by heroic Warsaw. As was emphasized at the Soviet-Polish meeting at the Kremlin on 4 March, the socialist community is indissoluble, and its defense is a matter not only for each state but also for the whole socialist coalition.

[Kornilov] The range of cooperation of the socialist countries is very broad. It is constantly encompassing new spheres, from the Intercosmos program, in whose framework cosmonauts of fraternal countries are working, to the Soyuz gas pipeline, which is almost 3,000 km long, and from the Mir power grid to the Erdenet ore-dressing combine in Mongolia and nickel works in Cuba. In speaking of the successes of the joint work of fraternal peoples, the press particularly stresses the need for a careful study of the experience they have amassed and its widespread dissemination.

[Sobolev] We can now say that in general there was a favorable appraisal of the Soviet foreign policy program expounded at the congress in the countries of the capitalist world also.

[Gerasimov] Yes. The words emanating from Moscow left no one indifferent, and there were thousands of reactions in the press. The West German GENERAL ANZEIGER, for instance, said that the foreign policy statements of CPSU leader Leonid Ilich Brezhnev evoked lively and multifaceted analytical work in foreign embassies and among political observers in Moscow. Most foreign observers have been to a significant extent united in their appraisal of the main provisions of the Accountability Report right from their first acquaintance with it. Many of them have been struck by the large scale and the far-sighted nature of certain proposals in the sphere of foreign policy. Attention is drawn by the Soviet Union's striving for a collective solution to international security problems with as broad a participation of states as possible.

Or let us take, say, the developing world. Here is the view of THE TIMES OF INDIA, a newspaper published in Delhi. It says that in his report to the 26th CPSU Congress, President Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed a plan of far-reaching constructive foreign policy initiatives aimed at negotiations on matters of war and peace. Not one leader of other states has been able to come out with such important proposals in the last 20 years.

[Sobolev] The Soviet peace proposals are now being analyzed in the capitals of Western countries, and in weighing up their response to them they cannot fail to take into consideration the weighty views of the international public. Altogether, I believe, its reaction was well described by Gordon Schaffer, the prominent British public figure. He said: Those who have attentively and unbiasedly been following Soviet foreign policy expected from the CPSU Congress a confirmation and development of its peace-loving principles. But bourgeois propaganda has labored a great deal to whip up an atmosphere of tension in the world, and indeed leading figures in the West have recently repeatedly made bellicose and what are termed tough statements. For this reason many people abroad expected that the Soviet position would be couched in the same spirit. All the stronger indeed was the impression of the calm and confident tone of the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report. In one of his previous speeches Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union does not accept invitations to participate in the burial of detente. These words were fully confirmed at the congress. The attractive force of the Soviet arguments and proposals for the inhabitants of capitalist countries has been such that it has caused somewhat of a flurry in the press of these countries. Thus the American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said: The Soviet Union has been presented in the eyes of most of mankind as state of peace. In contrast to this the Reagan administration looks like Mars, the roaring god of war. The U.S. administration has given Moscow the opportunity to play the role of peacemaker in the international arena, the newspaper says.

Well, it may be added that no one is hampering the governments of Western countries from retrieving the position and also assuming the role of peacemakers. The Soviet Union will willingly share such laurels with them. From such a contest we can all only win, unlike the arms race.

[Kornilov] In their extensive discussion and comment on the Soviet Union's foreign policy program and the Soviet foreign policy initiatives submitted at the congress the politicians and public figures of various countries and the press are paying great attention to the statement by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the effect that the Soviet Union wants normal relations with the United States and advocates an active dialogue between Moscow and Washington, including at summit level. Well, the attention of the world press in precisely this section of the Accountability Report is natural; relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are of substantial importance for each of these countries and to a considerable extent influence the state, trends and development of international events as a whole. That is axiomatic.

[Gerasimov] Indeed, initially the focus of the West's attention in this discussion has been the proposal for a continuation of the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States, and I agree that this is quite natural, considering the importance of normal relations between the two nuclear giants for the state of the international situation as a whole.

But this discussion has somehow relatively overshadowed other Soviet initiatives. Here is an example. Margaret Thatcher, Britain's prime minister, was asked what she thought of the possibility of a Soviet-American summit meeting this year, and she replied: I cannot answer for President Reagan, I can only answer for myself, and since I did not receive an invitation the question has not arisen. It is true that Thatcher cannot speak for Reagan, but it is also true that she had not yet sufficiently carefully studied the Soviet proposals, although she herself had been calling for the same thing. And indeed we are not proposing a Soviet-American monopoly on the preservation of peace. Incidentally there was an attempt to accuse us of this during the years of detente. It might even now be said, distorting the meaning of the Soviet proposals.

Meanwhile the accountability report submitted another important proposal for the convening of a special meeting of the UN Security Council with the participation of the top leaders of the council members, which indeed apply to Margaret Thatcher. For what purpose? For the purpose of seeking keys to an improvement of the international situation and the prevention of war. Naturally, if they so wished, the leaders of other states also could take part in the meeting. Incidentally, other countries must not remain bystanders to the deterioration in Soviet-American relations, and the Security Council forum would give them the opportunity to make an important contribution.

[Sobolev] In speaking of a dialogue, it must be said that the following line is to be discerned in the American press or at least in certain publications: The idea itself of an active dialogue between Moscow and Washington, including at summit level, is assessed apparently as positive, immediately there is an endeavor to cast a shadow over the idea with claims that there should be no hurry, and there is even an attempt to propose some or other preliminary conditions. Is this not so, Yuriy Emmanuilovich?

[Kornilov] What can we say here? The appeal for dialogue which resounded from the congress rostrum is in itself a convincing confirmation of the principled and consistent line of Soviet foreign policy which, as Gennadiy Ivanovich mentioned, has always proceeded and still proceeds from the fact that controversial international problems must be resolved not in the sphere of the ruinous and exceptionally dangerous arms race, and especially not the battlefield, but around the negotiating table. As experience shows, a decisive link in such a dialogue is the summit meeting.

And as far as the statements being made in Washington are concerned, well, of course it is better to have a well-prepared meeting than a badly prepared one. But this is not what is meant by certain U.S. circles. They are not so much concerned with the necessity of careful preparation for a summit meeting as they are trying to stipulate conditions for its opening. Moreover, there has never been a single summit meeting where the sides stipulated some kind of preliminary conditions to each other. They must understand this quite clearly in Washington. They must also understand another thing there: The United States is by no means less interested than the Soviet Union in constructive dialogue and the joint search for the solution of pressing international problems, including the most complicated. Well, we could cite, say, the opinion--so typical of many organs of the foreign press--expressed in the Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES on this subject. Here is what it writes: Detente is a vital necessity for Reagan also, since he wants to carry out his pre-election campaign promises to reduce inflation, balance the budget and achieve at least minimal improvement of the American economy.

[Sobolev] Speaking at the 26th congress, Comrade Brezhnev again made an urgent appeal for restraint in the sphere of strategic arms. This is an exceptional problem. Leonid Ilich submitted a proposal to continue the appropriate talks with the United States without delay, preserving everything positive that has been achieved in this sphere to date. It goes without saying that talks can only be held on a basis of equality and equal security.

The Soviet Union, Comrade Brezhnev stressed, is ready to hold talks on the limitation of any types of arms, and in particular on limiting the deployment of new submarines of the "Ohio" type in the United States and similar forces in the Soviet Union. We could, the Soviet leader said, work toward an accord for banning modernization of existing and creation of new ballistic missiles deployed on these vessels. Our countries have truly positive experience in the limitation of strategic arms. The SALT I treaty was concluded in its time, while in summer 1979 the SALT II treaty was signed.

[Gerasimov] Speaking of the limitation of strategic weaponry, I would like to stress the factor of time. Possibly the new American administration needs time to acquaint itself with things and determine its definitive foreign policy course. But the American military-industrial complex is not taking time-out and the arms race is being intensified.

The American weekly NEWSWEEK published on 5 March an article entitled: SALT--that is, "The Limitation of Strategic Arms--There Is No Time To Lose," and in it there is an assessment of the problem of limiting strategic arms as an exceptional problem. The title, referring to the fact that there is not time to lose, can be explained by the rapid progress of military-technical thinking which is beating the progress of talks. New systems of weaponry, which will be very difficult if not impossible to control, are being designed. In general, the appearances of these systems in nuclear arsenals will raise the level of arms but will not bring the sides any additional security. Quite the contrary, since more weaponry will be accumulated than before, and there is already more than enough of it.

According to a group of specialists selected by an American organization called The Carnegie Fund, in their opinion there remains approximately 1 year before the development of military equipment goes so far that diplomatic measures of control over the observance of limitation will prove to be no longer possible. Washington is still studying this whole problem, calling for mutual restraint, and at the same time adopting measures for building up and improving its own nuclear arsenal. There they are discussing the formulation of a so-called new approach to talks on the limitation of strategic arms, while time is passing and chances of success decreasing.

[Sobolev] In the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee at the congress, the just and generally obvious thought was expressed that it is easier to prevent the appearance of hotbeds of military conflicts than to suppress them. And this goal is served to some extent, and generally quite well, in Europe for example, by the measures for strengthening trust in the military sphere being implemented in accordance with the decisions of the all-European conference. What do these measures involve?

They include giving prior notification of any exercises of land troops and inviting observers from other countries to them. At present, these measures are being implemented on the territory of European states, including the western areas of the Soviet Union. Our country has expressed readiness to go even further, to give notification of exercises of naval and air forces as well as of large-scale troop movements.

And at the 26th congress, Comrade Brezhnev proposed to extend substantially the area of application for such measures, spreading them to encompass the entire European part of the Soviet Union, on condition that there is a corresponding extension of the area of the measures of trust on the part of the Western states.

Speaking on European affairs, Comrade Brezhnev proposed measures to break the vicious circle of accumulating nuclear missiles in Europe where the actions of one side provoke counter measures by the other. It was proposed from the congress rostrum that an agreement be reached on establishing right now a moratorium on deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by the NATO countries and the Soviet Union. But in the FRG, for example, some people, and not merely a few irresponsible bourgeois press organs but official and apparently quite well-informed individuals, are claiming that there is nothing new in the Soviet proposal, so to speak, and that it even seems to be a retrograde step.

[Kornilov] Such claims do indeed exist, but they are totally incorrect. What is the Soviet Union proposing? It is proposing to freeze in a quantitative and qualitative--and I stress qualitative--manner the existing level of medium-range nuclear missiles including, it goes without saying U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in this area. This is the new factor that certain circles in the FRG, and not only in the FRG, do not mention. In proposing to freeze not only the quantity of missiles but also their quality, our country is in favor of freezing their further modernization, which is the exceptionally important side of the matter glossed over in silence by certain circles in the West. A report appeared recently in the West German press about the fact that there are more than 100 nuclear arms platforms on FRG territory and belonging to the West German Armed Forces. The weaponry itself is in the hands of the United States but West German divisions already have at their disposal, according to these reports, means of delivering nuclear arms. All of this must be taken into account, surely. The Soviet Union is striving to restrain the build-up of nuclear missiles, which are extremely dangerous for Europe. Our country is proposing to start talks on this matter and until these talks on limiting medium-range nuclear facilities are completed, we propose that this weaponry be frozen in the European theater of military activity. Here lies the essence, this is precisely what is new about our Soviet proposal, and this is what is being glossed over in silence by some leaders of the Western world.

[Gerasimov] Obviously one cannot look at separate types of weapons in isolation. The issue of medium-range nuclear weaponry in Europe must be viewed together with U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities. And this is somehow forgotten, particularly in West Germany, including by the government. Only recently the FRG leadership admitted that a balance of force exists in Europe. What has changed since then? In reality, there is apparently an attempt to avoid real discussion of the Soviet proposals and to continue forcing through the American plan for so-called upgrading of arms and deployment of new American medium-range missiles in West Europe.

[Sobolev] In the countries of the Near and Middle East, the Soviet proposals on how to break the deadlock of the problem of a Near East settlement met with great interest. It is obvious that after the signing of the Camp David deal between the United States, Israel and Egypt, this problem reached a deadlock. On the one hand, American diplomacy failed to turn it into a broader agreement of a capitulatory type and, on the other, this deal blocked the path to a general settlement on a just and realistic basis. Comrade Brezhnev proposed that the search for this settlement be resumed by means of a specially convened international conference, for example. The Soviet Union is ready to take part in it and to cooperate with other interested sides: the Arabs, including of course the PLO, Israel and European states. As everyone knows, there was an attempt made a few years ago to cooperate with the United States on this matter.

It would also be possible to safeguard peace in the Persian Gulf area and the approaches to it by means of an international agreement. It would be possible to guarantee the sovereign rights of states in the region and the safety of the sea routes which, as the leaders of the Western countries say, is a particular concern to them. Proposals for a settlement in the Persian Gulf area have been put forward earlier by the Soviet Union, during the visit by Comrade Brezhnev to India. It is sometimes said about those proposals that they cannot be viewed separately from the question of the presence of the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan. At the 26th congress, however, Comrade Brezhnev gave a reply to those objections. He expressed readiness to try to achieve agreement on the Persian Gulf as an independent problem, and also, naturally, to take part in a separate settlement of the situation over Afghanistan. But we are also, Leonid Ilich said, not against question connected with Afghanistan being discussed in conjunction with questions of the security of the Persian Gulf. At the same time, naturally, the sovereignty of Afghanistan must be protected to the full. These proposals show the falseness of the allegations that the Soviet Union is trying to break through to the warm seas. In any case, as Comrade Brezhnev noted, it is absurd to think that the West's oil interests can be protected by turning that area into a powder keg and bringing more and more air and naval armadas into it.

[Kornilov] That viewpoint is shared by a number of countries in the area. Their opinion is expressed in particular by the Yemeni newspaper 14 OCTOBER. The new Soviet peace proposals the newspaper writes, are in the interests of all the Arab peoples and form the basis for removing tension in the area and turning it into a zone of peace and stability. It remains only to be said that those who reject the realistic Soviet proposals do not want tension to be removed from the Persian Gulf area and the Near and Middle East as a whole.

[Gerasimov] International public opinion is now attentively following the activity of the new U.S. administration which is, after all, taking its first few steps on the international scene. It must be said that so far, up to the present time, Reagan has been quite consistent in his own way. I traveled with him, as an APN correspondent, for 3 days in 1976 as one of a group of journalists listening to his speeches; and, you know, on the second day we knew those speeches by heart, because they were as alike as peas in a pod. This is what Reagan was saying 5 years ago: The communists in Moscow are preventing us honest citizens from living in peace. Send me to Washington and I will bring back America's military might, the loss of which has turned detente into a one-way street. Now, such a way of explaining things is only possible if you are detached from reality. Reality requires, of course, a specific analysis of complex situations, and the rejection of such an analysis is leading Washington to make foreign policy errors. And it is Washington that is the loser, so to speak, from this theory of his about the hand of Moscow.

#### U.S. Salvadoran Involvement

[Sobolev] And let's take, for example, the U.S. attitude to the situation in El Salvador, a small country in Central America where the patriots have come out against the anti-people's military-civilian junta. The events there in no way threaten the security of the United States. The patriots engaged in the struggle are made up of various political forces in the country, and not just communists or Marxists in general. Washington, however, in accordance with its black-and-white scheme of international developments, has declared the struggle to be a communist plot.

[Gerasimov] The New York TIMES even wrote that Washington has sounded the alarm to the entire world. Senator Howard Baker, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, said that the Soviet Union is deliberately turning the events in El Salvador into a political test for the new president. But it is just the opposite: The United States thought up this test for itself. And just take a look at the situation arising--it is one which the United States itself cannot win. If the patriots win, this will also be a blow against the prestige of the United States, since it got involved in someone else's civil war. If, however, the junta drowns the uprising in blood with U.S. aid, the world will accuse the United States of taking part in stifling the people's desire for freedom.

[Kornilov] And the accusation would be right.

[Gerasimov] Well, maybe Washington doesn't want the world to respect it; maybe it wants the world to be afraid of the United States. The rest of the world, including the allies of the United States, is highly skeptical about Washington's version of the events in El Salvador, despite the publication of the so-called white paper, a collection of false documents produced by the CIA. Here is one example. At a session of the Socialist International conference in Panama on 3 March, its participants expressed their solidarity with the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, describing it as the legitimate representative of the Salvadoran people. And here's another aspect. In El Salvador the United States is acting as a collaborator in terrorism. Robert White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, told a Senate committee that the terror in the country and the murder of just over 11,000 people in 1 year is the work of the junta security forces and rightwing extremists.

## International Women's Day

[Sobolev] Comrades, our meeting today coincides with an important international event, International Women's Day. I think it would be appropriate now to mention the great role that is played by the progressive women's movement of various countries in the struggle for peace and democracy and for rights for that half of humanity which is rightly called the better and fairer half. A tribute of great respect and attention for Soviet women was paid at the 26th CPSU Congress. The reports by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov set the task of manifesting increased concern for the family and, first and foremost, for women, and of taking broad and effective measures to improve working conditions for employed women, family leisure and consumer and cultural services. There has already been an international response to these measures. The foreign guests at the congress with whom I had occasion to speak invariably pointed out their importance. The guests noted that while in the capitalist countries allocations for social needs are being cut and the little that the poor have is being taken away from them, the Soviet Union is taking measures to bring incomes even more in line with one another and to safeguard mothers and their children. This shows the truly humanitarian nature of the socialist system and evokes a response in the hearts of all people, including those whose world outlook is far from communist.

[Gerasimov] I would like to add a few words about the fate of women abroad. Take, for example, the United States. If one were to believe the statistics, one would think that a matriarchy was ruling there. Women there are in the majority: They make up over half the population. They are also in the majority when it comes to voting. Statistics indicate that they buy most of the goods in the shops, including razors, trousers and men's socks. A U.S. economist, in reply to a question as to the mainspring of the country's economy, would reply to "cherchez la femme." American women, however, are not satisfied. The thing is that in reality the United States is not a country for women, but for money. Business is interested in women not as people, or even as women, but as a source of dollars: its idol is not the American woman, but the golden calf. Business finally throws off its mask as a knight and reveals its misogynist face when it performs in its basic role, that of employer. For doing the same work as men, women get less money in the United States. This has been going on for a very long time and just cannot be eradicated. Many jobs are just as inaccessible to women as the peaks of the Himalayas. For example there are very few women engineers, very few women doctors. To this day there has been no amendment to the U.S. Constitution on equal rights for women. As long ago as 1957 President Dwight Eisenhower said that propagation of the principle of equal pay for equal work without sexual discrimination is a matter of elementary justice. So many years have passed, but there is no sign of any progress towards elementary justice.

[Sobolev] Yes, and the economic program of the new U.S. government does not promise justice, either for women or for other social groups suffering from discrimination. Comrades, before we end our broadcast I would like to quote the words of the CPSU Central Committee greeting to Soviet women on the occasion of International Women's Day. Our female compatriots are marching forward arm in arm with the women of the other socialist countries in the front ranks of those fighting for peace and freedom, independence and social progress. They firmly believe that the peaceful skies above our planet will never be blacked out by the ashes of a thermonuclear conflagration. Dear women, the whole country wishes you a happy holiday on 8 March.

Allow me, comrades, to end our broadcast with those words. All the best to you.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HIJACKING OF PAKISTANI PLANE

## Karmal Message to Hijackers

LD061746 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 6 Mar, TASS--Today, the hijackers of the Pakistani Boeing 720 plane grounded in Kabul airport received a message from the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. The statement contains an appeal to the hijackers to show humanity and to postpone implementation of their intention until 15 hours local time tomorrow. The hijackers demanding the release from Pakistani prisons of 90 political prisoners agreed to this proposal and expressed the hope that the Government of Pakistan does not procrastinate in answering them and takes steps to resolve the problem.

The deadline fixed by the plane's hijackers in their ultimatum expired at 14 hours local time today.

Over a hundred hostages are on board the plane.

## Dost Message to United Nations

LD070740 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 7 Mar, TASS--BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports that the minister of foreign affairs of the Government of the DRA, Shah Mohammad Dost, sent an urgent message to the secretary general of the UNO on Friday. The message says:

"During five days since the 2nd of March the Government of the DRA in accordance with its obligations by the international civil aviation convention has been doing everything in its power to ensure security and life of the passengers and crew of the Pakistani plane hijacked to Kabul and to get them released.

"Due to the efforts of the DRA authorities 27 women and children who were on board the plane were released and safely returned to Pakistan.

"Unfortunately the protracted tactics of the Pakistan Government which several times broke its promises to give prompt reply to the hijackers has created a very tense and dangerous situation which may any time from now have fatal consequences.

"The DRA Government appeals to you Excellency Secretary General, to impress upon the Government of Pakistan that it should without any further delay give an appropriate reply to the hijackers. The Government of the DRA will hold the Government of Pakistan fully responsible if due to its protracting tactics there will be a loss of life of the passengers and crew.

"Thanks to the personal appeal of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA, president of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the DRA the hijackers extended the deadline for the further 21 hours, till 3 p.m. local time 7th March."

## Passenger's Death

LD070826 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 7 March, TASS--One of the passengers of the Pakistani plane hijacked by a group of armed persons on March 2, who was brought to hospital yesterday, died of a wound inflicted by hijackers. He attacked them in the plane and was mortally wounded. Despite all efforts of the Afghan doctors, they could not save his life.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expressed condolences over the passenger's death.

Islamabad, 7 March, TASS--Pakistani mass media on the instigation of the Pakistan authorities continue building up hysteria around the hijacking by a group of armed persons of a Pakistani passenger plane to Kabul, using the incident for unleashing a new anti-Afghan campaign.

The newspapers PAKISTAN TIMES, MUSLIM and others under sensational headlines report the death of one of the passengers, whose body is to be taken today from Kabul to Peshawar. A statement of the Pakistani authorities is printed simultaneously in the press, in which they try to shift the blame for the tragic incident on the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and evade to give an answer to the demand of the release of political prisoners who are in Pakistani jails.

#### Ratebzad Urges Women's Release

LD071120 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 7 Mar, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan Anahita Ratebzad today urged the hijackers of the Pakistani plane, now at Kabul International Airport, to release women hostages, to display humaneness. The head of the hijackers agreed to meet the request. There are now more than 100 people aboard the plane, with five women among them--citizens of the United States, Italy and Pakistan.

#### Hijackers Extend Deadline

LD071338 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 7 Mar, TASS--The hijackers of the Pakistani plane, which is still staying in the International Airport of Kabul, have prolonged their ultimatum by 24-hours. They demand that the Pakistani authorities release 90 political prisoners jailed in Pakistan.

Fifteen minutes before the expiration of the time of the ultimatum, i.e. at 14 hours 45 minutes of the local time, the Iraqi ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization entered into negotiations with the hijackers at the request of the Afghan authorities, after which the leader of the hijackers Alam Gir declared his consent to prolong the deadline set by the ultimatum by another 24 hours, i.e. till 15 hours of Kabul time on March 8. If the Pakistani authorities refuse to meet the demands made to them, he said, the plane will be blown up.

#### U.S. Message on Incident

LD081634 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1558 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 8 Mar (TASS)--The U.S. State Department has distributed a statement in which, contrary to commonsense, it asserts that responsibility for settling the incident with the Pakistani aircraft--which is now at the Kabul airport--rests entirely with the Afghan authorities, and ultimately with...the Soviet Union.

Such a statement is at the very least absurd. The State Department should know well that it is a question of a Pakistani airplane, hijacked by Pakistani citizens from Pakistani territory.

The Afghanistan authorities, as the facts testify, have done everything in their power to settle the incident. Specifically, they have secured the release of the women, children and of the sick. Among the freed--and the State Department also knows this--are two American women.

In contrast to the Afghan authorities, which are doing everything possible to solve the problem, the Pakistani authorities, on the contrary, are delaying, maneuvering, marking time and are even opposed to the aircraft leaving Afghanistan for Iran. It is clear that this whole matter should be one for the Pakistani authorities to solve.

In its statement, the State Department is itself forced to recognize that the Soviet Union is decisively opposed to the hijacking of aircraft. The true position of the Soviet Union on this matter is simple. As regards the position of the State Department, by its own absurd assertion, it intends to do its bit to add to the tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, and it should be reminded that it has already done enough in that direction.

#### DRA Government Statement

LD081934 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 8 Mar, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has issued tonight a statement saying that in an attempt to mislead public opinion in Pakistan and all over the world as well as to relieve itself of direct responsibility for the resolution of the problem in connection with the hijacking of the Pakistani plane and ensuring the safety of its passengers, the Pakistani Government has issued on March 7 a statement presenting the facts in a distorted light.

The statement by the Pakistani Government claims that the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had allegedly not given the Pakistani delegation in Kabul an opportunity to meet with the hijackers. The Afghan side categorically refutes these groundless claims and points out that prior to the publication of the above-said statement the Pakistani delegation never made such a request, even when a representative of one of the embassies of the Islamic countries in Kabul asked the head of the Pakistani delegation whether he was ready for talks with the hijackers, if they demanded a meeting with them in the plane. The head of the Pakistani delegation said that he had no instructions to this effect from his government.

The statement by the Pakistani Government also contains the absurd charge that one of the hostages was killed by the hijackers as a result of an oversight by the Afghan authorities. On the question of the rescue of hostages, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stresses, the Pakistani Government has not made any official appeal to the Government of Afghanistan. In this connection it must be recalled that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan firmly adheres to the opinion that this problem must be resolved peacefully in cooperation with the parties concerned in order to rescue the passengers and the plane.

#### Aircraft Leaves Kabul

LD082004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1945 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 8 Mar (TASS)--The hijacked Boeing 720 aircraft of Pakistan Airways, which has been at Kabul airport, took off this evening in an unknown direction. Over 100 passengers are aboard. As has been reported, this aircraft was diverted from Pakistan by a group of persons who demanded the release of political detainees arrested recently by the Pakistani military authorities. The DRA Government did everything possible to resolve this problem.

Prior to departure, a representative of the group of hijackers told the Libyan ambassador, who had been conducting negotiations with them, that they condemn the Pakistani Government for their refusal to satisfy their demands for the release of political detainees.

#### More on Departure

NC082223 Paris AFP in English 2106 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Mar (AFP)--The Pakistan International Airlines Boeing hijacked to Kabul last Monday took off today for an unknown destination with more than 100 passengers on board, TASS News Agency reported in a Kabul-dated dispatch.

The Boeing 720-B was commandeered by three hijackers on Monday, while on a flight from Karachi to Peshawar. The pirates had threatened to blow up the jet with 111 persons aboard unless by today at 3 p.m. local the Pakistani Government yielded to their demand to free 92 political prisoners. The deadline passes, however, and talks continued between officials in Kabul and the hijackers.

On Friday the hijackers shot dead one hostage--Pakistani diplomat Tariq Rahim--when the initial 2 p.m. local deadline passed without their demands being met.

Today it was announced in Islamabad that Pakistan has agreed to release 15 of the listed 92 prisoners. But before the Boeing took off today, the leader of the hijackers Alam Gir was quoted by TASS as telling the Libyan ambassador to Kabul that Pakistan had refused to meet their demands. TASS said that the Afghan Government "did its utmost to settle the affair." It said the plane was hijacked by "a group of individuals who demanded the liberation of political prisoners recently arrested by the Pakistani military authorities."

A total of 148 passengers and crew were on the airliner when it was hijacked, but a number have since been released, notably women and children.

In Islamabad, officials quoted Kabul television as saying the Boeing had taken off from Kabul airport for an unknown destination. Meanwhile, according to informed sources in Islamabad, about 150 political leaders, workers and lawyers, including Nusrat Bhutto, the widow of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, were jailed today following police raids in major Pakistani towns.

In Islamabad, the Pakistani Defense Ministry said that the plane left Kabul at about midnight (local) with 111 passengers on board. In Islamabad, sources said that shortly after the Boeing landed in Kabul, the hijackers demanded that the fuel tanks be refilled.

On Tuesday the hijackers asked for authorisation to fly over Iran. The Iranian authorities' reply has not been released by Kabul. Also in Islamabad, the Pakistani Defense Ministry said the Boeing was in danger because of the fatigue of the crew, held captive more than 150 hours.

At a press conference earlier, one of the members of the Pakistan delegation negotiating in Kabul said the crew were no longer capable of flying in acceptable safety conditions and that there would be no question of the plane taking off. Passengers and crew were on the verge of physical and psychological collapse, the Pakistani official said.

The jet flew through Iranian airspace, and was headed for Dubayy, on the Gulf, an Iranian Foreign Ministry official said in Tehran. The official said the aircraft had not asked to land at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport, where air traffic controllers said they did not expect any landings overnight.

(In Islamabad, officials said the plane was headed for Damascus, Syria. Officials said in Islamabad that the captain of the hijacked plane gave Syria as his destination in a radio conversation with the pilot of another Pakistani plane, which was bound for Kuwait. Meanwhile, sources in Islamabad said the plane could no longer be located because it has flown beyond radio range of the capital.)

Afghan authorities in Kabul allowed the plane to take off to "avoid a situation that would have endangered the lives and security of the passengers and crew," TASS quoted the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR as saying. The BAKHTAR report said the hijackers did not give their destination, TASS added. The Afghan agency said the action saved the lives of the 111 captives, who were endangered "because of the provocative position of the Pakistani Government." The Pakistani negotiators "suddenly and brutally broke off negotiations with the hijackers, and refused any further contact with them," BAKHTAR was quoted as saying. "Following this position (?taken) by Pakistani authorities, the hijackers demanded that the plane be refueled and allowed to take off," the agency added, according to TASS.

No special measures have yet been taken in preparation for the aircraft's possible arrival at Damascus airport, authorities there said, adding that they had not received any notification or instructions. The authorities added that if the plane was headed for Syria, it would not arrive in its airspace before 2 a.m. local time (0000 GMT).

#### BAKHTAR Explains Departure

LD082122 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 8 Mar, TASS--The BAKHTAR agency has issued the following statement tonight: "As has already been explained in detail in the preceding statements by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, competent Afghan authorities have done everything in their power to ensure the safety, to preserve the life of the passengers and the crew of the Boeing-720 plane of the Pakistani air company, which was hijacked from Pakistan to Kabul on March 2. However, in view of the unreasonable, provocative stand of the Pakistani Government a dangerous situation had emerged around the hijacked plane by the evening of March 8.

"In the evening of March 8 the Pakistani Government suddenly and rudely interrupted talks with the hijackers and refused to have any further contacts with them. In view of this stand of the Pakistani authorities the hijackers demanded that the plane be refueled and allowed to take off immediately.

"Guided by humane aims and considerations and trying to avoid a situation that would jeopardise the life and security of the passengers and the crew, the Afghan authorities decided to allow the hijackers to take off. Further detention of the plane or use [of] force against the hijackers could have resulted in casualties among the passengers and the crew. Therefore this humane act of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has saved the lives of the passengers and the crew.

"The hijackers have not informed about their destination."

#### Plane Arrives in Damascus

LD090534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] According to ASSOCIATED PRESS, the Pakistan airlines Boeing 720 which had left Kabul airport has landed at Damascus airport with over 100 passengers on board. As was reported, this plane was hijacked from Pakistan by a group of persons demanding the release of political prisoners recently arrested by the Pakistani military authorities.

The Government of Afghanistan has done all it can to settle this problem.

#### Syrians Convey Demands

LD091007 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus, 9 Mar, TASS--The hijacked Pakistani air plane landed at Damascus International Airport last night. As is reported by the SANA, the Syrian authorities allowed the landing on humane considerations since the plane was running out of fuel. The landing request was supported by the Pakistani ambassador in Damascus.

Through Syrian representatives the hijackers again demanded that the Pakistani officials should release political prisoners in Pakistan. Competent Syrian authorities made their demand known to the Embassy of Pakistan in Damascus which promised to get into contact with the Pakistani Government and to give a reply without delay.

ZORIN ADDRESSES UN COMMISSION ON KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

LD062340 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Geneva, 6 Mar, TASS--The attempts to impose on the UN Commission of Human Rights discussion of the so-called question of the situation in Kampuchea are totally illegal and constitute interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, said head of the Soviet delegation Valerian Zorin speaking today at a meeting of the 37th session of the UN Human Rights Commission.

Condemning the desire of some delegations to railroad a draft resolution distorting the actual state of affairs in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Soviet representative stressed that both from the legal and morality viewpoints discussion of such a question, let alone adoption of any decisions without the participation of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea which is the sole lawful representative of that country, can have no validity whatsoever.

Such attempts pursue only one objective--to do everything to complicate the restoration by the Kampuchean people of their country, to further sharpen the situation around Kampuchea and to prevent its government from consolidating the peace and stability in the region, Valerian Zorin said.

The speaker recalled that Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea had tabled a proposal on convening between the two groups of countries--of Indochina and the ASEAN members--of a regional conference with a view to assuring peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The countries of Indochina proposed to ASEAN member-states to sign a pertinent treaty, and also stated their readiness to conclude bilateral treaties on peaceful coexistence with the PRC.

The Soviet Union, Valerian Zorin said, welcomes the idea of setting up a zone of peace in Southeast Asia and states its readiness--if the same readiness is manifested by other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council--to take part in an international conference on this question which could be convened following the conclusion by the countries of the two groups of a treaty on peace and stability in Southeast Asia with a view to recognizing and assuring guarantees of such a treaty.

It is this way that is conducive to a reduction in tensions, to a normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and transforming the area into a zone of peace, stability and prosperity, Valerian Zorin said.

U.S., PRC ACTION ON LAW OF SEA DECRIED

OW080205 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Sunichin commentary]

[Excerpts] An international conference on the Law of the Sea will soon open on the tense situation. The Reagan administration has informed UN Secretary General Waldheim that it will reconsider the American stand on the issues to be discussed at the conference. On instructions from U.S. Secretary of State Haig, the U.S. delegation will thwart negotiations at the conference so that it will not be able to conclude successfully this year. Foreign observers point out that the Reagan administration has decided to reject the draft of the international convention on the Law of the Sea which has almost been completed. The representatives of 150 countries have held difficult negotiations for 7 years in order to prepare this draft.

The New York TIMES pointed out that people at the United Nations are angry and concerned about the U.S. action. However, I do not think that this U.S. action is unexpected. Because the present Washington authorities are pursuing a policy designed to stir up international tension, they are trying hard to make it impossible for various countries to reach an agreement on the Law of the Sea.

By rejecting the draft of the convention on the Law of the Sea, Washington will try to stall the negotiations as long as possible. The United States has done so for years at conferences on the Law of the Sea. The crux of the matter is that certain groups in the United States and other Western countries want to take possession and monopolize nickel, manganese, tungsten, molybdenum and other precious mineral resources on the floor of the open seas in advance.

After a statement issued by the Group of 77 developing countries pointing out that such action is illegal, the U.S. delegation had to play tricks at the conference and express its so-called "sincerity." However, the Reagan administration's intention to obstruct international supervision over the use of marine resources in the world shows that this was hypocritical and that the United States is pursuing an imperious and despotic policy in international relations.

However, the American stand has actually been supported by the Chinese delegation. Stopping at nothing in spreading slanders against the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the Chinese delegation has tried to divert the attention of conference participants from making concerted efforts to solve pressing issues on the Law of the Sea. The Chinese delegation has its own logic in this regard. Like Washington, Beijing is attempting to substitute its unilateral, arbitrary action for international law. Several years ago, Beijing leaders seized by force Xisha Islands which belong to Vietnam. In 1979, Beijing declared four high-sea water areas in the South China Sea to be restricted zones regardless of the International Civil Aviation Organization's protest.

The Beijing leadership took a further step on the road of expansionism last year by declaring that a water area of about 30,000 square km around the Nansha Islands is China's territorial waters. Beijing has signed contracts with Western monopoly groups to exploit petroleum resources in areas in the South China Sea that belong to other countries. At the same time, Beijing leaders have threatened the Philippines by saying that they will never tolerate oil extraction by the Philippines in waters near the Philippine Islands in the South China Sea.

Such arbitrary action by the Beijing leadership has caused grave concern among the ASEAN countries. Admiral (Wu-wa-er-suo) of Indonesia said at the end of last year that China's intention in the South China Sea continues to be a grave threat to the Southeast Asian countries. Beijing's attempt to create tensions has also been condemned by overseas Chinese whose interests are directly related to the strengthening of peace and security in that region.

GDR, USSR ENVOYS ADDRESS CSCE MADRID SESSION

LD062231 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Madrid, 6 Mar, TASS--A plenary meeting was held today at the Madrid meeting of representatives of states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

According to information from journalistic circles, statements by a number of delegates noted the big importance of new proposals of the Soviet Union on questions of military detente put forward in the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The outstanding political importance of Leonid Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress was stressed by the head of the GDR delegation. On the basis of the proposals of the Soviet Union, he said, progress can be reached on all the sections of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and in the first place on the question of convening a conference to discuss questions of military detente and disarmament.

It is necessary to make use of every opportunity for the attainment of mutually acceptable solutions, and in this all the states-participants in the Helsinki conference must bear equal responsibility. It is inadmissible that some states should impose upon other totally unacceptable proposals, the GDR representative pointed out.

Head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev, speaking toward the end of the plenary session, expressed appreciation to a number of delegations for a high appraisal of the constructive initiatives of the USSR aimed at consolidating security in Europe.

As regards the confidence-building measures, the Soviet representative said, we are, as has been stressed in the report by Leonid Brezhnev, prepared to extend them to the entire European part of the USSR on condition of a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures on the part of the Western states.

Confidence-building measures, like confidence itself, cannot be unilateral in character, Leonid Ilichev said. Their thrust and effectiveness lie in reciprocity. It is natural that this should presuppose respective commitments by all the 35 states which participated in the Helsinki conference. The United States and Canada also participate in the process begun in Helsinki and it is in this context that one should approach the equality of commitments undertaken by all the members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, including commitments in the military field, he stressed.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S. SALVADORAN INVOLVEMENT

## Kennedy Proposal To End Aid

LD080512 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Senator Edward Kennedy has announced his intention to present to the Congress of the United States a bill demanding the immediate cessation of military aid to the Salvadoran junta. We have to seek ways of settling the problem peacefully, rather than take steps leading to a further spreading of the conflict, the senator said.

The bill contains a requirement that all U.S. military experts be recalled from El Salvador and that all of the planned additional military aid to the antipopular regime, which amounts to \$25 million, be canceled.

## Trial of Aggressive Policy

LD061646 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Bellicose urgings and statements are again and again coming from Washington. They seem to be specially designed to poison the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations. The developments in El Salvador have been increasingly often used recently as a pretext for such statements. A fresh evidence of it is the pronouncement by Howard Baker, leader of the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate at a press conference in the Capitol of the United States. He alleged that the USSR and Cuba were deliberately turning these events into some "political trial" for the President of the United States. But what are such statements founded on, and what aim do they pursue?

The essence, gist of the events in El Salvador is well known: That Central American country is a scene of mounting battle between the patriotic, liberation movement of the people, on the one hand, and the military-fascist junta, which usurped power in 1979 with the direct backing of the USA, on the other.

The injustice of the socioeconomic structure existing in that country, the obstacles which are permanently put up by the junta and the circles backing it to the cause of the country's democratisation and restructuring of the society is the real cause of the tempestuous events currently underway in El Salvador. Another thing is also well known: The Salvadoran regime, one of the most brutal on the continent, is capable to hold in power only because it depends on the powerful military-political and economic support from the outside.

The U.S. ruling circles have already long embarked on the path of interference in El Salvador's home affairs, and after the coming to power of the new American administration this interference is increasing in scale, assuming an ever more impudent and open character. It is reported that in an attempt to prop up and "strengthen" the fascist regime in El Salvador, Washington intends to grant the Salvadoran junta 225 million dollars in "economic aid," that it has already appropriated additional 25 million dollars for the supply to it of helicopters, naval boats and other types of weapons. At least ten transport planes of the U.S. Air Force Hercules C-130 land in El Salvador actually every day. The United States has sent into that country at least 800 "advisers" in addition to American mercenaries from among the Somoza butchers--the "guards" and cut-throats recruited in Israel and some Latin American countries.

This is the way things stand in reality, but some high-ranking political figures of the United States are picturing the Salvadoran events in an absolutely different, completely distorted light.

In his recent tour of West European and Latin American countries U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleberger and former Deputy CIA Director Vernon Walters were zealously spreading lies about "communist interference" in El Salvador, which was borrowed from some "white paper" billed by the State Department, but which is in fact a filthy lampoon concocted by the U.S. special services. Inventions are set afloat that the Soviet Union supplies arms to El Salvador. This lie is repeated over and over again notwithstanding the fact that it has been officially refuted in the Soviet Union, and even in the United States Deputy Assistant Secretary of State George Bushnell was forced to admit in a recent interview that the USA has no direct evidence of Soviet arms supplies to Salvadoran insurgents...

But why and with what aim is all this done? The answer is clear: The malicious inventions about the "hand of Moscow" and "intrigues of Cuba" in El Salvador is a smokescreen behind which Washington strives to increase its interference in El Salvador's affairs, in pursuing a course for the suppression of that country's national liberation movement by force of arms, simultaneously it is trying to turn El Salvador into a subject of East-West confrontation.

Washington's aggressive, expansionist line has touched off a mounting wave of protests among the world public which rejects U.S. military interference in the affairs of sovereign states, in the first place in Latin American countries themselves. It is not by chance that the "idea" of Senator Jesse Helms to establish some "council for the affairs of the hemisphere" with the participation of the USA, Argentina, Chile, (a nice example of democracy it is!) [and] a number of other countries for interference in El Salvador's home affairs has had no support in those countries. It is not fortuitous that the participants in the recent meeting in Panama of the Latin American Committee of the Socialist International have resolutely declared in support of the right of the Salvadoran people to self-determination, freedom and democracy.

Many observers cannot help asking the reasonable question: Are not the developments in El Salvador today reminiscent of the events in Vietnam in the early sixties? The road for the American hawks, who felt a militaristic itch, was paved there also by the CIA, which was zealously cooking up mendacious stories about "communist menace in Asia," raised an outcry about "Moscow's hand" and step by step was drawing, and eventually drew the United States into a big war, whose sorry outcome for the United States is generally known...

However, Senator Howard Baker and those who hold even higher posts in Washington's hierarchy may lean over backwards, it remains a fact that there are two warring parties in El Salvador--on the one hand, it is the fascist junta, which is actively supported by the United States, and on the other hand, the Salvadoran people, who are fighting for their rights, for freedom and democracy and who have the sympathy of all honest people in the world. One cannot help asking in this connection who in fact puts the U.S. administration to a "political test" about which Senator Baker and company are talking? Washington has to go through some "test" in El Salvador, but its cause is one--the militaristic hysteria among certain circles in the USA, which have chosen that small Central American state for a "green run" of their aggressive policy based on military force.

#### U.S. TO SELL ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD070838 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Mar, TASS--The United States has made another dangerous step toward escalating the arms race in the Middle East. The U.S. State Department has announced the administration's decision to sell additional military equipment to Saudi Arabia: "Air-to-air" missiles and fuel tanks for earlier-supplied U.S.-made F-15 fighters, increasing their range and fire power. In the future it is planned to deliver tanker and reconnaissance planes possibly equipped with the Airborne Warning and Control System [AWACS]. The delivery of "air-to-ground" missiles to Saudi Arabia is being negotiated.

Since Israel and the Zionist lobby in U.S. Congress have repeatedly expressed opposition to the deal, Washington has decided to "reassure" Tel Aviv by granting it an additional 700 million dollars in credits for the purchase of U.S.-made military equipment in the next two years.

'Strengthening Presence'

LD052110 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

The U.S. administration has decided to supply rockets (?and high) capacity fuel tanks for F-15 fighter aircraft, which have been sold to Saudi Arabia and prepared for dispatch.

The U.S. press also reports on Washington's intention to supply Riyadh with additional bomb racks for these fighter aircraft.

The propaganda outcry, which has been raised around arms supplies to Saudi Arabia, is a reflection of the striving of the United States to strengthen its military-political presence in the Middle and Near East area, and is, at the same time, some sort of a cover for the speedily growing U.S. military aid to the Israeli aggressors. It is reported in particular that there is an intention to grant Tel Aviv additional loans worth up to 600 million dollars, to supply another batch of F-15 fighter planes, to set a favourable ten-year period for the repayment of these supplies.

The point at issue is also to liberalize considerably the restrictions on the export of Israeli-made war planes and other weapons with American components.

The Arab world knows well with what aims modern American weapons had been and are used by the Israeli military. These are aggressive wars against the neighbor Arab states, incessant sorties against sovereign Lebanon, terror and massive repressions towards the Palestinians in Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories. It is also known that the broad support for the expansionist ambitions and aggressive course of Tel Aviv's ruling Zionist circles invariably underlies the Middle East policy of all U.S. administrations, in spite of Washington's clumsy attempts at creating a semblance of its "balanced" approach to the problems of that explosive region.

Simultaneously the USA continues disregarding the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, above all its right to national self-determination and creation of its own state. The present administration adheres to the same stand. It strives to discredit the national liberation struggle of the Palestinians, to picture PLO as a "terrorist" organisation. While having recourse to such manoeuvres the USA supports, as a matter of fact, the true terrorists--the Israeli military, who sow death and destruction who have robbed hundreds of thousands of Palestinians of roof overhead and the homeland. This is seen in particular from Washington's incessant military aid to Tel Aviv.

PAKISTAN TO BE USED AS 'GULF STAGING POST'

LD061700 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

According to U.S. press reports, talks are now under way between the United States and Pakistan on conditions for resuming supplies to Islamabad of U.S. weapons on an increased scale. Press reports stress that Washington leaders intend to use Pakistan as their staging area in the Persian Gulf region where the United States is busy broadening its military presence and as an (?outpost) for the Afghan counter-revolutionaries whom Washington supplies with weapons for the struggle against the people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The U.S. administration would doubtless like to turn Pakistan into a strike force in the region, which could then be used above all against the neighbours of Pakistan proper who have not happened to be Washington's liking, as well as for a possible inclusion of Islamabad in a military bloc of Arab reactionary regimes which is being knocked together with the help of the United States and their NATO allies in the Persian Gulf area.

This course by U.S. authorities cannot fail to be a matter of concern for the public of the countries of southwest Asia which wants to settle outstanding problems through political means. As is known, real prerequisites are available for such a settlement. Among others, a number of recent statements by Afghanistan's leaders have reiterated the Afghan Government's readiness to discuss with the Government of Pakistan and Iran the ways and means of a political settlement to the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of principles expounded in the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14 of last year.

As to the Soviet Union, it is prepared to come to terms on the Persian Gulf as an independent settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Moreover, the Soviet side does not object to questions having to do with Afghanistan being discussed in a link with questions of Persian Gulf security. In other words, the Soviet Union guided by a peaceful foreign policy has put forward a whole set of initiatives with regard to relaxation of tensions in southwest Asia, concrete proposals about a political settlement of the existing problems. These initiatives have been met with approval by the progressive public of the countries of the region since they reflect a constructive approach to the settlement of complex international issues. The people of these countries have every right to expect the same approach from the Western states.

#### DYESS REMARKS ON AFGHAN COUP STANCE NOTED

LD061520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Mar (TASS)--W. Dyess, a State Department representative, said on 4 March that the R. Reagan administration "would not object to a coup in Afghanistan." Later, the representative of the U.S. foreign policy department tried to deny his own words, saying it was "just a joke."

Be that as it may, W. Dyess' remarks--whether they were a blunder or a deliberate provocation--confirm the long-known fact that Washington, under the cover of loud propaganda (?campaigns) such as the notorious "defense of human rights," now replaced by "the struggle against international terrorism," invariably acts as the chief enemy of social progress, freedom and independence of the peoples. This is confirmed by the U.S. schemes in Afghanistan and now in El Salvador, where Washington is expanding its military intervention with the aim of suppressing a popular rising and maintaining the repressive regime.

Washington is currently considering increasing deliveries of American weapons to the terrorist groups acting against Afghanistan. The New York TIMES has reported that two persons by the name of Gailani and Aryobi, leaders of terrorist groups, have arrived in the American capital. Could it be that they have come for their orders concerning the "coup" of which the State Department representative spoke so frankly?

#### CIA AFRICAN PURSUITS SHOW 'AGGRESSIVENESS' GROWTH

LD062300 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 6 Mar 81

["CIA's Schemes in Africa"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar (TASS)--TASS news analyst Vsevolod Ivanov writes: Several days ago the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique expelled from the country six nationals of the United States, including two diplomats.

Joaquim Chissano, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, charged the officials of the U.S. Embassy in Maputo with "espionage, subversion and interference in Mozambique's internal affairs."

This is not the first time that the governments of African states are obliged to take disciplinary actions with regard to U.S. officials in Africa which the CIA uses as a cover for their agents. Over 40 CIA stations, according to the newspaper JOURNAL DI ANGOLA, under the fronts of embassies and consulates, are now operating in African countries. Also taking part in these activities are CIA agents in London and Paris who have now been instructed to more actively prepare and carry out cloak-and-dagger operations against progressive African states.

U.S. espionage department, which is the vehicle for the pursuit of the policy of the U.S. imperialist circles, from its very inception has permanently engaged in schemes designed to prevent the liberation of the peoples of former colonies and is now trying to prevent the conquest by them of genuine independence. In its subversive activities, the CIA agents do not stop short of any means: ranging from bribery and blackmail to political conspiracies and assassinations. A matter of common knowledge now is the complicity of that centre of espionage and subversion in the murder of Patrice Lumumba, in the coups d'etat in a number of African countries and attempts to destabilize the situation in the People's Angola and Mozambique through different types of separatist factions.

The new U.S. administration intends, according to press reports, to increase its attention to Africa which stems from the revision of the overall NATO strategies. In the process, it attaches special importance to coordinated efforts of the CIA and the Pentagon on the continent. This is confirmed, among others, by the appointment to a high position in the Defense Department of the former deputy CIA director F. Carlucci who is known as an expert in cloak-and-dagger operations in Africa. Reflecting the course of the White House, the new CIA Director Casey already during his first meeting with the top personnel of the espionage department raised the matter of a direct intervention in Chad and strengthening the network of agents in Africa.

Activation of the CIA activities in Africa is directly linked with the overall growth in the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism which through the methods of diktat and interference is trying to impose its will on the peoples of the continent.

#### GENSCHER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL WASHINGTON VISIT

LD090724 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 9 Mar, TASS--Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher has come for an official visit to Washington. Questions of East-West relations will be mainly discussed during the negotiations to be held with the Secretary of State Alexander Haig and also with President Ronald Reagan.

#### PRESIDENT REAGAN 6 MAR PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD071420 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Mar, TASS--U.S. President Ronald Reagan held a press conference on Friday, dwelling first on measures in budget "economy." With the help of these measures, the present administration intends to finance the tremendous build up in military expenditures, planned this fiscal year at 178,000 million dollars, and for 1982--at more than 222,000 million dollars.

Ronald Reagan has said that he sends to the Congress a plan which envisages a reduction of 33,000 state employees this year and 63,000--next year. He assured that such measures will "recover" the American economy, but admitted that there is no hope for its rapid "recovery."

Reagan emphasised that the announced reduction of employees in Washington would not affect the Pentagon apparatus.

Answering the question of one of the correspondents as to what President intends to undertake against drug addiction in the country, Ronald Reagan admitted that this was one of the most grave internal problems in the United States and its solution is linked with great difficulties. To deal with drug addiction in America, he said, is the same as to draw water in a sieve.

In the course of the press conference, the President was asked many questions on growing U.S. interference into affairs of El Salvador which is the cause of broad discontent in the United States. One of the correspondents said straight that the U.S. role in El Salvador is compared with its role in Vietnam. Ronald Reagan in reply went no farther but saying that now he does not deem it necessary to send American troops to El Salvador. Meanwhile, he said that the United States would continue supplying the El Salvador junta with arms and giving it all-round assistance, including with military advisers.

The American President said that while giving the junta assistance, the U.S. thus helps the forces which support human rights in El Salvador. No other person but Robert White, former U.S. ambassador in El Salvador, turned down such allegations as utterly unfounded. He said in public that exactly the junta bears the main responsibility for terror in that Central American country.

#### ZORIN EXAMINES 'SHARP TURN' IN ECONOMIC POLICY

LD090324 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 8 Mar 81

["Moscow Viewpoint" program by Valentin Zorin, political observer for Soviet television and radio]

[Text] Today I'd like to say a few words about the economic program launched by President Reagan as a remedy against some pressing problems facing the nation. Since the program touches on a whole range of different problems, I'd like to take up just one of its aspects. To begin with, the system of economic measures proposed by the Republican administration is, to my mind, more than just another plan of economic recovery. It signals a sharp turn in Washington's economic strategy. The nature of this turn has been described in sufficient detail by James Reston in a recent article in the New York TIMES. He described the new economic program of President Reagan as counterrevolution in its own right, and the repudiation of the social policy which has been pursued over the past 50 years.

I, for one, really don't know whether the term counterrevolution is actually applicable here, because there was hardly anything revolutionary about the economic policies of previous United States administrations. But still, there's no denying the fact that there has been a sharp change in United States economic policy for the first time in the past 50 years. Under this new policy, we are told, the administration will drastically cut back spending on social programs, including unemployment relief and aid to the aged and the poor. Over the past 50 years, beginning with the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Washington had to steadily expand these social programs. I'd say it had to do so because investing money in these programs was like buying insurance against social unrest. It appears now that the time has come when the nation can no longer afford both butter and guns at one and the same time. Even a very rich country like the United States can no longer shoulder this double burden on its national economy, and the new administration was faced with a painful choice. It was necessary either to curtail the inflated military spending, which brings fabulous profits to a handful of munitions companies, or to try and save money at the expense of the low income sections of the population. As it was, the new administration has chosen the latter, offering its people the prospect of guns instead of butter.

To make this prospect more palatable for the public, Washington officials and the media, which they control, try to scare the Americans by allegations of some mysterious Soviet military threat. They are firing up a campaign of military hysteria in order to make the public accept the proposed fresh sacrifices. No such sacrifices are expected from the arms manufacturers, which are promised huge dividends instead.

I think it won't take much time for the American public to realize that they have just been taken in, because the notorious Soviet military threat does not exist, nor does the USSR seek military superiority over the United States. Our leaders have stressed time and again that the Soviet objective really is to ensure world peace and international security. This major Soviet objective has been reaffirmed in no uncertain terms by the head of state and Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the 26th party congress. Our party congresses are the top forum which formulates our political strategy. What we're dealing with in this case are not some political proclamations issued in order to mislead someone, but are the shaping of this country's political strategy.

Everyone who takes the trouble to acquaint himself with Leonid Brezhnev's report to the 26th congress will see a fresh confirmation of peaceful Soviet intentions, will see that what we have proposed to the United States is not a continued arms race but peaceful coexistence in our common interests. President Brezhnev's speech at the 26th party congress in Moscow offers a striking contrast to President Reagan's statement in Congress. The former speaks of peace, while the latter calls for stepping up the arms race.

And, finally, I think some Washington officials who believe they can bring some pressure to bear on the Soviet side would do well to reconsider their approach as being simply a waste of time. That's because the people in Moscow can clearly anticipate serious political problems which the Reagan administration would face on the home front if it decides to go ahead with its new beginning, and there will also be some foreign policy problems to match. The sooner the American leaders grasp this situation the better it will be for the American people and for the cause of universal peace.

LEHMAN COMMENT ON NAVAL STRATEGY 'MILITARISTIC'

LD052106 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 05 Mar 81

["In A Fit of Militaristic Hysteria?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 5 Mar, TASS--Secretary of the U.S. Navy John Lehman has held a special press conference at which, noting that his remarks had been coordinated with President Ronald Reagan and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, he outlined the main features of the new American naval policy. According to his statement, the top priority task of the U.S. Navy is not the protection of American sea lines with mainly Western Europe, as it was under the previous administration, but a sharp naval build-up in all directions. He stated that the administration intends to increase shortly the numerical strength of the U.S. Navy to 600 warships, including 15 aircraft carrier units.

The new naval strategy of the Reagan administration will find expression in the intensification of operations on NATO's northern and southern flanks, in acquiring the capability to strike the Kola Peninsula, and blocking, in case of military operations, the northern exit of the Soviet fleet to the Atlantic. The secretary presumptuously alleged that the United States would thus be able to keep the Soviet Union from attacking Western Europe through the central front.

In a frenzy of militaristic zeal, the naval secretary advised that the United States should immediately stop complying with the SALT I accord which, allegedly, gives advantages to the Soviet Union. He stated that the SALT II treaty will soon hinder the United States, particularly, its restrictions which set the limit to the distance of operation of land and sea-based cruise missiles and to the number of "B-52" bombers which the United States would have the right to equip with cruise missiles.

John Lehman's statement is described as a kind of prelude to the forthcoming discussion at the Senate Armed Services Committee of the enlarged draft military budget of the United States for the coming two years which provides for considerable funds to boost the U.S. naval programme.

The secretary's statement as regards the agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments was so much militaristic that the State Department had to undertake an unusual action: to phone editorial offices of newspapers to tell them that the remarks have not been sanctioned and do not reflect the administration's policy.

WEINBERGER ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE SPEECH NOTED

LD060010 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 5 March (TASS)--C. Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, spoke at the Senate Armed Services Committee, setting forth a program, as he called it, "to revitalize American military might."

He said "the United States must be prepared to enter into a war today" to "protect its own interests throughout the world." Meanwhile, the Pentagon chief continued: "We no longer have that comforting and pleasant superiority in economic, political and military might" as before.

It becomes clear from the secretary's further utterances that the U.S. administration is pursuing just that aim of attaining such superiority by means of escalating the arms race. In this connection, the program for expanding the navy was identified in particular. C. Weinberger said: "This is a sphere in which such terms as 'equivalence', 'parity' and the like have no meaning. We must have superiority in naval forces in order to ensure 'domination over the seas'."

Having set forth Washington's imperial ambitions and announced various regions of the world to be the sphere of the United States' "vital interests", the secretary singled out the area of the Persian Gulf. In doing so, he made no secret of the fact that the United States is interested, first and foremost, in continuing to exploit the natural resources of the countries in this region, primarily their oil. He said: The West "is linked to the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf and with the countries along their shores as if by an umbilical cord."

The Pentagon chief stated that the United States must "maintain an imposing presence" in that region, for which it must "have the capability of transferring forces" and create military bases. Hence, he continued, it is planned to strengthen "those types of armed forces which can be rapidly deployed." In other words, the United States intends to step up preparation of its interventionist corps which is designed to suppress the national liberation struggle of peoples.

C. Weinberger came out in favor of the further "modernization" of armed forces, of the aggressive NATO bloc's nuclear arsenal in Europe, noting in particular "the importance" of the decision to deploy on the territory of a number of European member-countries of the bloc American medium-range nuclear missile weapons. He insisted on an increase in the "contribution" to NATO of the United States' allies. It also becomes clear from the secretary's words that Washington intends to strive even more actively to implement its military and strategic aims in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region, in Central America and the Caribbean basin, under the pretext of "important obligations to allies."

It is indicative that in setting forth this wide-ranging program of military preparations, C. Weinberger said not one word about a specific approach by the administration to the process of limiting strategic weapons. On the contrary, he accentuated in all possible ways "military rivalry" with the Soviet Union, once more summoning forth the tattered scarecrow of "the Soviet military threat."

The secretary's further pronouncements demonstrated that he needed all these fables to "substantiate" the administration's plans for further spiralling of the arms race and the buildup of military expenditure.

In 1981 and also in 1982, he said, the war department will ask Congress for an additional \$32.6 billion above the allocations already confirmed. As a result, the United States war department expenditure has this year already grown to an all time record level--\$178 billion, and in 1982 will be the astronomical sum of \$222.2 billion. As is known, besides this, military allocations are made also on the budgets of other government departments, for example, that of the Energy Department. In conclusion, C. Weinberger set out a specific program into which these multibillion means will be directed. These include a sharp increase in the arsenals of strategic and tactical nuclear missile weapons, the "modernization" of existing and new arms systems and naval construction.

#### INCREASED U.S. MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS REPORTED

LD061727 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Unprecedented Militarist Program"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Mar--U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger intends to seek from Congress a \$33 billion increase in the country's military budget for 1981-82. AP has reported, quoting "Pentagon documents," that taking these funds into account the sum total of U.S. military expenditure will reach \$177.7 billion in 1981 and \$222.8 billion in 1982. The local press admits that such enormous military budgets are an unprecedented peacetime phenomenon.

According to AP's figures, the U.S. military department has outlined a total of something in the order of 450 military programs on which the planned appropriations will be spent.

It is planned to create new generations of military aircraft, missile systems, tanks, ships and other military equipment. These militarist programs are aimed at disrupting the present strategic parity between the United States and the USSR and at U.S. attainment of "military superiority" over the Soviet Union. In particular it is planned to spend \$2.5 billion on the development and production of the sophisticated B-1 bomber. It is planned to spend large sums on the "development" of the military infrastructure on Johnson Atoll, where U.S. chemical weapons depots are located. A sharp activation is also planned in work on the series production of the "Abrams" tanks, modern weapons for the air defense system, tactical missiles, and building of new ships and the modernization of obsolescent craft for the U.S. Navy, and the creation of a nuclear-powered super-aircraft carrier. In the long term it has been decided to raise the total numerical strength of the navy from the present 456 to 600 warships.

#### APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY LEFEVER HIT

LD041643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 8

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from the "World Today" feature by M. Zubko: "Unmasked"]

[Text] Mr E. LeFever, the Washington POST maintains, is very well known in the United States. For what? Primarily for his extreme rightwing views. The paper reports that he "was and still is a firm supporter of military dictators." The former shah of Iran and the ousted tyrant Somoza, butcher of the Nicaraguan people, figure among them.

The Washington POST adds that E. LeFever proposes to pay no attention to the most vicious violations of human rights in countries whose regimes the United States is supposed to be supporting. Any dictator who has shown himself to be a firm anticommunist "deserves American friendship," according to him.

So this person has been appointed U.S. assistant secretary of state for...human rights and humanitarian affairs. Well, Washington has thus confirmed once and for all that the former Carter administration's verbiage about "defense of human rights" in no way accorded with Washington's real political goals and that it was blatant hypocrisy and deception, no less.

BEIJING GIVES UP TAIWAN FOR U.S. PROTECTION

OW081015 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Volskiy commentary: "Taiwan Is a Commodity for Exchange"]

[Text] It is reported that the Chinese leadership has demanded the Netherland Government to call back its ambassador from Beijing because the Netherlands Government refused to change its decision on selling two submarines to Taiwan. The Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued several notes protesting against this decision, and the Beijing ambassador to the Netherlands has made several statements. The Chinese leadership explained in one of its notes that the demand was made to maintain the national dignity.

In reporting this news, the world press pointed out that the Chinese leadership applied pressure on a small and weak Netherlands but failed to pay much attention to national dignity when the United States engaged in a similar deal with Taiwan. In pursuing the policy of colluding with the imperialists, the Beijing leadership either ignored various facts about U.S. sales of weapons to Taiwan or just made some feeble protests. For example, U.S. sales of weapons to Taiwan amounted to \$800 million in 1979 and \$280 million in 1980. However, the Chinese leadership continued with its policy of flattering the U.S. imperialists, therefore, there is nothing strange in the report by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that the United States is ready to supply Taiwan with more weapons. Volskiy, a Soviet reporter on international affairs, has the following comments on this:

Facts have proved the truth of what Comrade Brezhnev remarked in his report to the 26th CPSU Congress on 26 February. He said: The United States, Japan and several NATO countries have a very simple and clear purpose in agreeing to expand their military and political relations with China. That is, they attempt to seek their own imperialist interests by taking advantage of China's hostility toward the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

Brezhnev's remarks were quite true. The Chinese leadership was so shortsighted as to put its stake on the imperialists by acting as their conspirators and attempting to rely on the imperialists for pursuing its policy of narrow nationalism and self-important adventurism in the international arena. This policy however has in fact imposed greater threats to the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and cause greater damages to China's national interests as indicated by the fact, for example, that Taiwan has now become a commodity for exchange.

We would like to point out a few statements by the Chinese leaders on the Taiwan issue. They said: "Taiwan is part of China's inseparable and sacred territory. We will not allow any country to pursue a two-China policy. The Chinese Government holds a firm stand on the Taiwan issue and it is wrong to assume that China will ever barter away principles," and so on and so forth. Going back on their own high-sounding remarks, the Beijing leadership is actually bartering away its principles, including on the Taiwan issue.

Since its outset, the new U.S. administration has been planning to escalate its relations with the Taiwan authorities and bartering on this issue has become particularly active. However, the bartering actually started long ago. Bartering was carried out with the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations and the Beijing leadership made some concessions to all these administrations.

The current occupant of the White House has asked the Chinese leadership not only to postpone the solution of the Taiwan issue to an indefinite date but also to agree to change Taiwan into a link of the U.S. military base network along the eastern coast of Asia. A look at the map will make it clear that all these bases are also directed against China. The representatives of the U.S. authorities are still playing the Taiwan card with China.

It is reported that they are demanding the Beijing leadership to make a public statement to guarantee that it will never resort to force in solving the Taiwan issue. On the other hand, the U.S. authorities have agreed to consider the Taiwan authorities' request for the supply of weapons and military equipment. In addition to the weapons already supplied by the United States, the Taiwan authorities have asked for an extra supply of such weapons as F-16 [words indistinct] fighters, carrier-to-carrier [words indistinct] guided missile systems, helicopters and many other modern weapons.

However, not satisfied with the fact that Taiwan has been cut from China and changed into a U.S. military base against China, the U.S. press has repeatedly stated that the Taipei authorities, who have subjugated themselves to international monopoly capital, should be made into a model for the whole of China in the future.

In a word, the Beijing leadership has bartered away its principles on the Taiwan issue. Price tags were attached to China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, to its security and its revolutionary ideals. The Beijing leadership has paid this price in an attempt to seek the protection of the U.S. imperialists. It goes without saying that this policy does not conform to the true interests of the Chinese people.

PRC'S 'HYPOCRITICAL' KOREAN POLICY SCORED

LD051501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Ganshin under the rubric "International Notes": "Hypocritical Policy"]

[Text] As the Asian WALL STREET JOURNAL published in Hong Kong reported recently, South Korea is continuing to develop trade cooperation with Beijing. According to estimates the trade turnover between the two countries in the past year has reached \$300 million. Moreover, whereas contacts were effected in the past mainly between intermediary middle-man firms in Hong Kong or Singapore, now business is established on a fully official basis. Thus, the paper writes, the Chinese coal which Beijing supplies as payment for imports of South Korean goods is delivered to Seoul directly from Chinese ports on ships flying the PRC flag.

Is this the latest sensation to be caused by China? Not at all. Beijing has been pursuing a two-faced, hypocritical policy on the Korean question for several years now.

Even at the time when the progressive forces were gathering in Japan for the second world conference on the peaceful unification of Korea, in December 1978, it was useless to look for representatives of Beijing. There were none.

Only a year ago, the Japanese press, reporting the visit to Tokyo of PRC Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, noted that Beijing was taking an "exceptionally cautious" position on the Korean question, in particular in relation to contacts with Seoul. More precisely, we would say today, it was marking time. Even then the South Korean authorities were no longer hiding their desire to establish trade and even diplomatic relations with China. "The Seoul government," the Washington POST wrote in this connection "considers that China will eventually respond to these signals." And that is what happened.

True, things have not yet gone as far as mutual diplomatic recognition. Nevertheless, Beijing's sympathies with Seoul are obvious. Betraying the interests of the Korean people, the Chinese authorities greeted the new U.S. administration's plan to strengthen its military presence in the south of the Korean Peninsula essentially with approval. Commenting on the U.S. visit of South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan in the early part of February this year, the PRC mass information organs related in detail the basic provisions of the communique signed on the results of the talks.

Let us, recall that Chon Tu-hwan was "spoiled" by the White House chiefs and set off home with Washington's assurance that American military aid to the South Korean regime would be increased and that the 40,000-strong occupation corps itself would receive the latest combat equipment. Moreover the PRC press and radio have maintained a concerted silence regarding the reaction of the progressive world public to that visit and, ultimately, regarding what the Korean people think in this connection.

And, although the Chinese leaders are continuing verbally to abuse the "Seoul puppets" and their overseas protectors from time to time, the facts of the double-dealing, hypocritical policy of Beijing on the Korean question, expressed, in particular, in the continued development of links with Seoul, turn out to be stronger than the loudest words.

POST-MAO UNREST, POWER STRUGGLE IN PRC NOTED

GF170836 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 16 February carries a commentary entitled "A State of (?Unrest) in the PRC." The radio states that reports are being received from Beijing on unrest in the PRC and that "a rift exists between elements supporting the social revolution and the sworn enemies of this point of view who came to power during the Maoist era. It is a fact that recently there has been a sharp escalation of antagonism between the supporters of the social revolution and the members of the front opposing it."

The radio notes that "during the past few months the Deng Xiaoping clique has strengthened its position in the PRC's administrative organs. The members of this clique are pursuing their interests in the CCP Central Committee Secretariat." It adds: "The struggle for power in the CCP and state organs has increased sharply during the past few months. Unity does not exist among the members of the [word indistinct], CCP and Beijing officials. As a result of the absence of unity, the decisions made by the government cannot be put into effect."

In referring to the army's stand, the radio notes that a number of high ranking officers do not agree with Deng Xiaoping's policy and adds that "because of the differing views between the army and members of the Deng Xiaoping clique, the question of appointing a new national defense member has not been resolved."

Recalling that the PRC RENMIN RIBAO calls for unity and stability in the country, the radio concludes: "Beijing's rulers have inherited political intrigues, fraud and hunger for power from Mao. This is why unrest continues in the PRC after his death."

KHARKOV RAPS 'TEAM SPIRIT-81' MANEUVERS IN S. KOREA

LD061452 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar. TASS--TASS news analyst Vasilii Kharkov writes: The military manoeuvres, "Team Spirit-81", currently under way in South Korea with the participation of American and Seoul troops, are characterised by their large scale and pursue many objectives. Primarily, as their name indicates, the manoeuvres are designed to demonstrate close military links between Washington and the Seoul regime which relies primarily on the extensive American support. At present, when the new Seoul ruler Chon Tu-hwan, who changed a general's uniform for a civic suit of "president", is busy redecorating the facade of his regime, he urgently needs Washington's military demonstration.

The "Team Spirit-81" manoeuvres, conducted, according to their organizers, in the situation which resembles the combat one to the maximum, whip up an atmosphere of military hysteria in the south of Korea and lead to the further aggravation of the tensions in the Korean Peninsula.

Although 27 years have passed since the end of the Korean war, no stable peace has been established in that region. This is through the fault of the American "military presence" in the south of Korea which constantly makes itself felt by speeded-up military preparations similar to the current manoeuvres. The fact that the United States continues to keep in South Korea more than 40,000 officers and men, established there numerous bases and deployed nuclear weapons, is the key obstacle to Korea's national unification by Koreans themselves.

The provocative nature of the manoeuvres "Team Spirit-81" as regards the Korean Democratic People's Republic is more than obvious. Their organizers do not conceal that mastered at the manoeuvres are joint operations against the "threat from the north", the invented threat which is used as a cover each time when military preparations in South Korea are stepped up or arbitrariness and violence as regards its population are intensified.

The sinister nature of the current manoeuvres goes beyond the bounds of the Korean Peninsula. Involved in them are American Marines, naval and air force units stationed in Japan. Military equipment is being moved from the American bases situated in the Japanese territory to the region of the manoeuvres. In other words, Japan becomes directly involved in the extensive military preparations of the United States in the Korean Peninsula.

At least two questions emerge in this connection. If the American troops in Japan take part in the show of force which have no bearing to its security, how is it possible to reconcile this with their official status of staying in the Japanese territory to "defend" Japan? Then, during the war in Korea in the 1950's, Japan was used by the United States as a stronghold for launching and backing its aggressive actions. All signs indicate that in the present strategical designs of the Pentagon Japan is closely connected with South Korea and it is assigned the same role of American stronghold. There is hardly any need to say what a serious threat is harboured by these plans to Japan's national interests.

JAPAN-USSR ASSOCIATION MEETING IN TOKYO NOTED

OW080303 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The Japan-USSR Society opened its 25th national meeting in Tokyo today. Moscow radio Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov gives the following report on this meeting.

The Japan-USSR Society is a mass organization dedicated to promoting friendship between the two countries. It has over 10,000 members. The 300 delegates attending the national meeting reviewed the society's past activities and discussed action plans for 1981.

Last year the Japan-USSR Society sponsored various events including celebrations of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth and the month of Japan-USSR friendship marking the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In addition, the society sponsored an exhibition, a symposium, and a film festival to commemorate the 120th anniversary of Chekhov's birth. It also organized a large-scale exhibition on the Belorussian SSR and introduced two Russian ensembles of [words indistinct] to Japan.

Meanwhile, the Japan-USSR Institute continued studies in the Russian language, sent various delegations to the Soviet Union, and published literature introducing the realities in the Soviet Union.

In 1981, the society plans to sponsor performances of Russian national ensembles by Soviet cellists [names indistinct] in Japan to mark the 100th anniversary of Dostoevskiy's death. It also plans to carry out mutual exchanges of delegations and to hold a symposium, an exhibition, and a film festival as before, as well as to publish books on the Soviet Union.

The society's 1981 action plan says in part: "Proceeding from the point of view of promoting Japanese-Soviet friendship and defending peace, the society is called upon to participate, in a manner worthy of its name, in various movements for peace and democracy, such as the movement to abrogate the Japan-U.S. military alliance and promote Japan's neutrality, the movement to ban the atomic and hydrogen bombs and unify anti-nuclear organizations, as well as the movement to protect the people's livelihood and improve their living standards. It is also hoped that the movement to unify democratic forces will make headway."

Further, on the activities designed to strengthen Japanese-Soviet friendship, the plan stresses: "This year marks the 25th anniversary of the Japanese-Soviet joint declaration of 19 October 1956 and the resultant establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Since then, cultural exchanges and personnel visits between the two countries have become more frequent in various fields. However, the present Japanese-Soviet relationship is far from fine. The promotion of good-neighborly relations between the two countries is absolutely necessary in the interest of peace in Asia and the world, as well as for Japan's genuine security and the livelihood of the Japanese people."

The Soviet people fully support this position of the society. Addressing the national meeting of the Japan-USSR Society, Soviet Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy said: "The 26th CPSU Congress has made new peaceful proposals aimed at strengthening peace and detente, terminating the arms race and achieving disarmament in the area of international relations. The congress also proposed constructive measures designed to insure the security of all nations by strengthening mutual trust and mutual respect in the area of international relations."

"I would like to lay particular stress on General Secretary Brezhnev's proposal aimed at building a firm foundation for normalizing the situation in Asia and the Far East. In view of the complexity of relations among Asian nations, this new proposal is very timely and affords the possibility of making the international atmosphere in Asia and the Pacific region wholesome on a firm basis. As for Japanese-Soviet relations, we have proposed that by considering the realities and mutual interests and displaying foresight, the two countries will try to open the way for achieving truly unshakeable good-neighborly relations."

A Soviet delegation headed by PRAVDA deputy chief editor, Grigoryev, is attending the national meeting of the Japan-USSR Society. The meeting will continue in session tomorrow.

In addition to this meeting, a meeting of the Japan-USSR exchange association was also held in Tokyo today.

You have just heard Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov's report on the 25th national meeting of the Japan-USSR Society which opened in Tokyo today.

CPSU GREETES MONGOLIAN PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

LD051011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee: Dear comrades!

On behalf of the communists and the entire Soviet people we sincerely congratulate you on a great and noteworthy event--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the MPRP.

The creation of the MPRP by revolutionary internationalists headed by Suhe-Bataar was the turning point in the Mongolian people's long struggle for national and social liberation and a most important factor in the victory of the peoples' revolution in 1921. The MPRP, which grew up and was tempered in class battles, has become the real vanguard and consistent voice of the interests of the working people, a party of the new, Marxist-Leninist type.

Creatively applying Lenin's teaching in the specific conditions of its country, the MPRP has secured the implementation of radical social, economic and cultural transformations and Mongolia's transition from a feudal to a socialist society, bypassing capitalism.

The republic's working people are currently working intensively and fruitfully on resolving the major tasks set in the MPRP program to complete the building of socialism on Mongolian soil. Your experience, like the practice of the socialist countries' other fraternal parties, proves convincingly that the constant strengthening of the party's leading role in society and its links with the masses, the continuous improvement of the forms and methods of party leadership and a scientifically substantiated approach to the solution of pressing problems create reliable preconditions for the increasingly full development of the powerful creative potential of the new system.

Firm bonds of friendship and fraternity, and mutual respect and trust traditionally link the CPSU and the MPRP. This is a living embodiment of the lofty principles of socialist internationalism, the basic foundation of all-round Soviet-Mongolian cooperation and a guarantee of new successes for it. At present the Soviet communists at their 26th congress are again expressing their firm resolve to tirelessly strengthen the great socialist community, a worthy place in which is occupied by the Mongolian People's Republic.

We are confident that the forthcoming 18th MPRP Congress will be an important milestone in Mongolia's progress toward new heights of the socioeconomic program. We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal MPRP and the entire Mongolian people further successes in this noble cause.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

PAKISTAN: MILITARY OPPOSITION FORCES ARRESTED

LD090914 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 9 Mar, TASS--According to reports by news agencies, a wave of arrests among the democratic forces in opposition to the military regime is continuing in Pakistan. Mazhar Ali Khan, editor-in-chief of the progressive weekly VIEWPOINT, and a number of other journalists have been arrested in Lahore.

The newspaper MUSLIM reports today the arrests in Rawalpindi of a number of persons involved in the recent anti-government demonstrations. According to reports from Peshawar, 14 student activists of the movement for the restoration of democratic freedoms in the country have been summoned to the local court.

KARMAL REITERATES DRA PROPOSALS AT TU CONGRESS

LD072044 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 7 Mar, TASS--The first congress of Afghanistan's trade unions opened here today.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal delivered a speech at the trade union congress. He stressed that this forum is a major event in the life of the Afghan people.

He said that now 160 thousand patriots of the country are united in the ranks of the trade unions and under the political leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan are heroically protecting the gains of the revolution, are participating actively in the construction of new society free from exploitation of man by man. Babrak Karmal highly assessed the activity of the trade unions in explaining to the working people the policy of the party and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Afghan trade unions are holding meetings, workers' assemblies in defence of the gains of the April revolution, are coming out arms in hands against the intrigues of external and internal reaction, rallying the working people of Afghanistan around the party, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"A new manifestation of the outstanding role of the trade unions in our society will be their participation in the National Fatherland Front that is being created, the broadest and most representative association of all patriots of Afghanistan" the Afghan leader stressed.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for fraternal internationalist assistance in the development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in the defence of its independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty. He stressed that this assistance had and has vital significance for the Afghan people and will forever be remembered by it.

"The 26th CPSU Congress that was held recently showed vividly the internationalist solidarity of all advanced progressive forces of the world with the Afghan revolution", Babrak Karmal said. "We got convinced with particular strength again of the effectiveness of this solidarity, of its great political and moral force".

Babrak Karmal expressed again the striving of his country for the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the proposals advanced by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on May 14, 1980. In conclusion he wished great success to the most representative forum of the Afghan working people and expressed gratitude to all representatives of the international trade union movement for the internationalist solidarity and fraternal support.

[Kabul Domestic Service in Dari at 1630 GMT on 7 March carries a 40-minute recorded speech by DRA President Babrak Karmal at the opening session of the Afghan trade union congress in Kabul on 7 March.

[Karmal begins his speech by discussing the role of trade unions in Afghanistan and by noting the progress that has been made by the working people of the country. Turning later to relations between the PDPA and Afghan trade unions, he says that the party is supervising the improvement of their activities and will continue to do so. He says that the party will provide the necessary opportunities for the successful work of the various unions.

[Following further remarks on the role of the trade unions, Karmal comments on Afghanistan's relations with Pakistan and Iran:

["Regarding the normalization of the situation in the region, particularly in relation to the neighboring countries of Pakistan and Iran, we have made our position clear. We regret that our sincere efforts to normalize our relations with the neighboring countries, based on our (?specific) proposals, are in the interests of the people of all the countries. [sentence as heard] We announce and declare once again that we have no difference whatever with Pakistan and Iran, provided that they stop sending counterrevolutionary bases [as heard] and cease hostilities against our country. There are no specific political obstacles to the discussions and we want nothing but good will, sound logic and sincere attempts. [applause]

["[Words indistinct] the start of such discussions we want the agreement of the two sides. But it must be said with regret that there have been no such attempts to date from Pakistan and Iran to reduce the present tension, for which [word indistinct] we are not responsible.

["The enemies of peace and tranquility on an international as well as regional (?level) [word indistinct] strive to fan international tension by the use of the so-called Afghan crisis. In connection with this issue it must be mentioned that if it is suggested to us that a real solution should be sought for the [word indistinct] complicated situation around our country, we have no objection whatever. An acceptable guarantee concerning the end of the undeclared war against heroic, free, independent and revolutionary Afghanistan, and a promise that this aggression will not be repeated should be given before the world. [applause] We also have no objection to the evaluation of the situation around Afghanistan regarding the international implications of the problem of the security of the Persian Gulf. But we must explain that our internal affairs will never be the subject of discussion in this respect."]

#### KABUL CEREMONY MARKS INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

LD062042 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 6 Mar, TASS--A festive meeting was held here to mark the International Women's Day, attended by the party and state figures of the country and representatives of broad Afghan public. Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Deputy Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, delivered the message of greetings of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to the women of Afghanistan. The statement stresses that the party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are taking steps to assure favourable conditions for the life and work of the Afghan women, contribute to enhancing their role in Afghanistan's socio-economic development. The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan expresses the confidence that the women of Afghanistan will make a worthy contribution to the building of a new society free from exploitation. Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Democratic Organization of the Women of Afghanistan Anahita Ratebzadeh spoke in her report on the role of the Afghan Women in the country's socio-economic development. She expressed her gratitude to all international and national women's movements for the support and the international solidarity for the struggle of the women of Afghanistan.

KHARKOV DISCUSSES SOVIET ADDRESS TO ASEAN

LD052056 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 5 Mar 81

["Real Foundation for Peace and Stability"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes: The Soviet Union's recent address to the ASEAN countries and a number of other Asian states on matters of peace and stability in the region has been regarded with interest among public and leading circles. One can judge this, in particular, by extensive commentaries in the press, and by statements made by individual political figures. A positive appraisal of the Soviet stand is given in most of them.

Against this background, the interview which Carlos Romulo, Philippine minister of foreign affairs, gave to Manila television on Wednesday looks strange, to put it mildly. The Philippine minister thought of nothing better than to label the Soviet address as a "propagandist manoeuvre". In what did he see a propagandist character of the Soviet interest in searches for ways towards normalisation of the situation in Southeast Asia? Mr Romulo provided no answer to this question, and besides he had nothing to say about that.

The CPSU's 26th Congress which has just ended has shown with fresh force that the USSR regards achieving peace and detente in all parts of our planet as the corner-stone of its foreign policy. The USSR's striving to establish good cooperation with the ASEAN countries was again emphasised at the congress. But the Soviet Union cannot remain a detached observer of the development of events in that large and important region. It is deeply interested in the establishment of a climate of peace and good neighbourliness there.

The Soviet Union, and this was stated in the address, is of the opinion that these goals are served by the recent initiatives put forward by the conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. Their meaning is that the topical and acute problems of Southeast Asia can and must be solved at the negotiating table, by holding a regional conference with the participation of the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese states on the basis of a treaty of peace and stability between the two groups of countries. The Soviet Union which fully supported those constructive proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, called on the governments of the ASEAN countries to show political realism and appraise the above-mentioned initiatives according to their merits.

But the Soviet address goes beyond that call. The USSR is ready to take part in an international conference which could be convened, as is suggested by the Indochinese states, for recognition and ensurance of guarantees of such a treaty, if of course, the same readiness is shown by the other permanent members of the UN Security Council, by the USA and China, in particular.

But it was exactly Washington and Beijing that not only took a sharply negative stand with regard to the initiatives of the three Indochinese states but also in every way try to heighten tension in the region. They are counting on a continuation of the "undeclared war" against the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea and are attempting to knock together a certain "anti-Vietnamese front" and to raise barriers and sow antagonism between the ASEAN countries and their Indochinese neighbours.

The Soviet address sets out a realistic foundation which makes it possible to direct the development of the situation in the region towards cooperation among the states situated there, and not to confrontation. This is exactly what the opponents of peace and stability in Southeast Asia do not want. They do not disdain any base devices in an attempt to slur the Soviet Union's stand.

PZPR COMMUNIQUE ON POLISH-SOVIET TALKS REPORTED

LDO91213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 81 p 4

["PZPR Central Committee Politburo Statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Mar (TASS)--The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are of tremendous importance for the development of the Soviet state, for the international communist and workers' movement, for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, for further consistent actions in the name of detente and ensuring peace, it is said in a communique on a meeting of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) Central Committee Politburo held here.

The Politburo heard a report by the PZPR delegation which took part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. The program of the party of Soviet communists and the analysis of the present situation contained in L.I. Brezhnev's report and in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, were received with much attention by the PZPR and people, the communique stresses.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo fully supports the line and program of the 26th CPSU Congress, the policy and socioeconomic strategy of the Soviet state, the development of communist construction in the USSR, attaches much significance to the new important initiatives reflecting the all-round long-term program of peace, strengthening the unity of countries of the socialist community, their successful development and joint struggle for disarmament, for strengthening international security and developing cooperation among peoples.

The entire course of the 26th CPSU Congress, the decisions adopted at it reflect their profoundly humane aim and are a source of inspiration for all communist parties. The importance of the CPSU Congress for the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, for the dissemination and practical realization of Lenin's ideas was stressed at the meeting.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo attaches much importance to the propaganda of the decisions and documents of the CPSU Congress among Polish communists and in the entire Polish society for the creative utilization of the wealth of experience of Soviet communists.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo stresses that the results of the friendly meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic are of much importance for the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in all fields, are a confirmation of the fraternal relations between the two parties and countries. The importance of developing cooperation and further exchanging experience between the PZPR and the CPSU was noted at the meeting.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo approved the results of the friendly meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, highly evaluated them and expressed gratitude for the fraternal assistance and support. Of great value is the confidence of the fraternal Communist Party that the PZPR and the Polish people have the possibility and strength to eliminate the dangers overhanging the gains of the Polish people and to solve difficult problems in the spirit of socialism, in accordance with the interests of Poland and the entire socialist community.

CURRENT SOVIET-POLISH RELATIONS DISCUSSED

LDO61716 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] An important event in the development of Soviet-Polish relations has been the recent meeting in Moscow of the leaders of the two countries. Like the previous ones, it has contributed much to promoting cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland. A story from our Warsaw correspondent, (Viktor Olenichev).

The meeting in Moscow took place in specific circumstances, and this explains why the Polish public attached so much significance to it. Poland is experiencing an economic and political crisis. Foreign and home reactionaries are trying to take advantage of these difficulties for their own aims, hoping that the crisis will lead to weakening of the socialist community and change the world balance of strength.

The meeting in Moscow reemphasized the need for firmly rebuffing such dangerous designs. The declaration has been welcomed by the Polish working people, by all the healthy forces in Polish society that cherish the gains of socialism. The newspaper DZIENNIK LUDOWY of the United Peasants Party describes the unity of the socialist countries as unshakeable. To defend it, the paper says, is not only the concern of a single state but of the entire socialist community.

Lately much has been done in Poland to consolidate the situation. Thanks to energetic measures adopted by the government, industrial production has been gradually returning to normal. Constant Soviet assistance has largely contributed to that. Poland has been getting from the Soviet Union vital raw materials and commodities; it has also been provided with large credits to purchase grain and ensure its solvency.

It was confirmed at the meeting in Moscow that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries would further render assistance to Poland and help to improve the situation there radically. This awareness of the difficulties of the Polish working people is regarded here as a manifestation of internationalism. Soviet leaders have expressed confidence that the Polish communists have every opportunity and are strong enough to eliminate the dangers to their socialist gains.

The results of the Moscow meeting refute Western allegations about the nature of Soviet-Polish relations, which have always been relations of brotherhood, relations of true friends and allies.

Yuriy Shalygin Commentary

LD062048 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The meeting of Soviet and Polish leaders in Moscow on Wednesday has had a broad response in the world. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Shalygin writes:

Developments in Poland are being followed very closely, and all sorts of assertions are being made, especially as regards Soviet-Polish relations. The truth is, however, that those relations are based on friendship, equality and comradely mutual actions.

As for the Soviet Union's views of the situation in Poland, it is the same as that of the other countries of the socialist community. It was expressed at last year's meeting in Moscow of the leaders of the seven member countries of the Warsaw Treaty, including Poland. That meeting showed that the Polish working class and all people of the country can rely on their friends and allies. They will not abandon socialist Poland in the hour of need. They will stand by it. Such an approach was fully approved by the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

When Soviet leaders met the leaders of Poland after the congress they stated that the Soviet Union, together with other socialist countries, will give all necessary support to the Polish communists in their intensive work to radically improve the situation in the country. Confidence was expressed that the Polish communists have the possibilities and strength to remove the danger threatening everything that the Polish people have been able to attain in the years of socialist construction. And a great deal has been achieved, including economic advancement, improvement of living standards and development of socialist democracy. Impressive progress has also been made in ensuring a stable foreign policy position of the sovereign people's state. And if lately Poland has encountered difficulties, they do not stem from socialism but from voluntaristic violations of its principles, and it was against such violations that the Polish workers protested last summer.

However, internal elements hostile to socialism took advantage of the situation. Those elements are on the payroll of outside centers of imperialist subversion and, prompted by those centers, in the past few months they have tried in every way to whip up tension in Poland. In a situation of anarchy and division they see the chance to direct the events into a counterrevolutionary channel. Their subversive activity is also directed against the socialist system of Poland and its participation in the socialist community. This conclusion was made at the recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. It was mentioned by the party's first secretary, Stanislaw Kania, when he addressed the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. He said the socialist community is indissoluble and its defense is not only the concern of each country but also of the whole socialist coalition.

This was reiterated during the Soviet-Polish meeting on Wednesday. It was pointed out that imperialists and international reactionaries believe that the economic and political crisis in Poland will change the balance of forces in the world and weaken the socialist community, the international communists and the whole liberation movement. This makes the need to resolutely rebuff such dangerous attempts especially imperative. In the present complicated international situation, the need to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries is especially pressing and timely.

PAP CITED ON COURT INDICTMENT OF 'UNLAWFUL' GROUP

LD071400 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Mar, TASS--The PAP agency reports: As a spokesman for the press of the Polish Office of the Public Prosecutor-General said, the office of the voivodship public prosecutor in Warsaw sent to court an indictment in the cases of Moculski, Szeremietiew, Stanski and Jendziszak. The accused, the spokesman said, set up in September 1979 an unlawful organisation named the Confederation of Independent Poland, in which they performed leading functions. The organisation was financed by foreign centres engaged in activity, which is directed against Poland and its allies. The accused cooperated with those centres, sending to them information about the situation in Poland and received from them material and technical aid as well as instructions on questions of liaison and contacts.

The programme of activity by the above-named counter-revolutionary organisation provided for the violent overthrow of the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic weakening of its defence might and dissolution of the alliance with the socialist countries.

Moculski and the others are charged with crimes directed against the vital interests of the Polish People's Republic, the spokesman for the press said.

Warsaw, 7 Mar, TASS--Michnik, one of the leaders of the anti-socialist group appearing under the name KSS-KOR [Social Self Defense Committee], refused to report to the office of the public prosecutor in the case of that group's anti-government activity. According to a report of a REUTER's correspondent in Warsaw, armed groups formed by the right-wing of the leadership of the Solidarity trade union organisation prevented representatives of the authorities from ensuring that Michnik report to the public prosecutor's office.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK PLANS SOVIET VISIT IN MARCH

LD082150 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar, TASS--Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, is to visit the Soviet Union in the middle of March 1981 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

PRAVDA REPORTS HONECKER'S INTERVIEW IN L'HUMANITE

LD051205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Important Aims"]

[Text] Berlin, 17 Feb--Under the conditions of the present international situation it is particularly important to strive for a continuation of the detente process and for progress in the disarmament sphere and in the cause of strengthening world peace and the people's security. E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, declared in an interview with the newspaper L'HUMANITE. It is precisely these aims which form the basis of the coordinated peace-loving policy of the socialist community states.

Important prerequisites have been established for preserving a durable peace in the world, he said. However, certain NATO circles, primarily in the United States, are making their preference not detente but confrontation. NATO's long-term armaments program, the decision to manufacture and deploy new types of American nuclear-missile weaponry in West Europe, and the refusal to ratify SALT II are evidence of this. Such actions create a serious threat to peace and could lead to nuclear conflict.

Europe, and not only Europe, needs to take concrete steps toward disarmament without delay. A realistic path toward this end is indicated in the documents of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee May conference. These constructive proposals are realistic and responsive to the peoples' vital interests. It is also necessary to make progress at all the talks on arms limitation and disarmament on the European Continent and to reach an understanding at the Madrid meeting about convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The struggle to consolidate peace, E. Honecker pointed out, is the fundamental task of the SED's policy. Consequently, we aim to strengthen and develop relations of good neighbourliness with all states.

We are ready to develop relations between the GDR and the FRG as between two independent, sovereign states. This primarily assumes respect for the existing borders and for territorial integrity and also strict observance of the principles of non-interference.

The arms race policy pursued by the FRG within NATO continues to be a considerable barrier in the way of improving relations between the two German states. We proceed here from the premise that the GDR and FRG have a high responsibility for the fate of peace. The dividing line between socialism and capitalism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, passes along their border. It is essential, too, to take account of the lessons of history. Today there can be no doubt that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence and relaxation of tension.

Dwelling on the development of mutually advantageous contacts between the GDR and France, E. Honecker remarked on their great importance for preserving peace and developing international cooperation in Europe. The GDR will continue to promote in a purposeful way the deepening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

Socialism gives people great advantages, he continued. The example of the GDR, which has achieved significant successes in all spheres of life in its years of socialist building, confirms this.

LEBEDEVA RECALLS U.S.-IRANIAN MILITARY PACT

NC061727 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] On 5 March 1959, 22 years ago, a joint military agreement was signed between the United States of America and the government of the monarchical regime. Before this Iran's talks with the Soviet Union on the signing of an agreement of noncommitment ['adam-e ta'ahod] were ended. The shah's government, on the orders of the American imperialists who always feared the closeness of our two nations and two countries, did this. At that time, under the auspices of the shah's masters on the other side of the ocean an unrestrained anti-Soviet commotion arose in Iran. Mohammad Reza and his coterie, in order to terrify the people with the imaginary Soviet danger, maligned the Soviet Union to an unprecedented degree. In this way they wanted to create an atmosphere in Iran that would result in Iran's militarization and turn it into an anti-Soviet fulcrum. Naturally, the Soviet Union could not neglect the military preparations in Iran aimed against it or stay indifferent to the destiny of the neighboring country in which the despotic monarchical regime and American imperialism ruled. The Soviet press and radio flagrantly exposed the shah's criminal collusion with American imperialism behind the backs of the Iranian nation. On 25 March 1959, a Soviet Government declaration was published in which it was stated that the joint U.S.-Iranian military agreement created possibilities for turning Iran into the strategic military fulcrum of imperialist governments against the Soviet Union and that it did not conform with the interests of the Iranian nation and with peace and security throughout the Near and Middle East.

As we know, following the victory of the anti-imperialist revolution Iran rescinded the military agreement with the United States and quit the aggressive imperialist CENTO pact and joined the nonaligned nations. Thus, strong blows were rendered to the positions of American imperialism in your country and to the plans of the American militarists throughout the region.

As we know, the American imperialists have not stopped their efforts to re-establish their influence in Iran and to deprive the Iranian nation of its revolutionary gains. Imperialist propaganda like 22 years ago when the U.S.-Iranian military agreement was signed, falsely accuses the Soviet Union and claims that allegedly the Soviet Union creates dangers for Iran and other Persian Gulf countries. It is surprising that in Iran officials are found who disseminate these anti-Soviet calumnies. For what reason are such Iranian officials of contemporary Iran showing such shortsightednesses and such indifference toward the difficult lessons taught by history? They neglect realities that show that American imperialism now, like 22 years ago, is Iran's enemy.

The American imperialists, in order to suffocate Iran's revolution, have covered your country with a network of military bases and stationed their fleet near its shores. But the Soviet Union, by expressing opposition to the signing of the military agreement between the shah and the United States of America 22 years ago, showed its friendly feelings toward Iran. Today, too, our country has uncovered the machinations of the enemies of Iran's revolution and announced its support of this revolution. As Leonid Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, our country supports the development of relations with your country on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

MOSCOW NOTES 'DANGEROUS' U.S. PLANS IN GULF

NC061949 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Iranian Government has once again condemned the plans of the United States of America, Britain and other NATO members to intervene in the affairs of the Persian Gulf countries.

A statement issued by the Iranian Foreign Ministry in Tehran stresses that the increased U.S. presence in the region has caused the aggravation of tensions in the Persian Gulf region. In the statement, Iran's deep concern is expressed over the fact that present activities and U.S. military plans violate the rights and harm the independence of the countries of this region and are, at the same time, aimed against Iran.

A serious reason exists for this conclusion. Following the solution of the U.S. hostage issue, the United States neither stopped its hostile behavior toward the existing regime in Iran nor its military preparations near Iran's coasts. It is also necessary to note that Washington is trying to attract regional forces to participate in its dangerous acts. This, above all, applies to Oman. Qabus' subservient and puppet regime has for a long time only been a tool, sometimes in the hands of Britain and sometimes in the hands of the shah's regime, and now it is a devoted servant carrying out Washington's will. Oman is the only country in the Persian Gulf region that has granted the United States the possibility of using military bases in its territory.

According to news agency reports, during the maneuvers in the Hormuz Strait attack methods were studied and the Pentagon is increasing its military power in the Persian Gulf for the implementation of these same aggressive objectives. As the Washington POST has written, the United States does not consider this military power only in the form of a specific number of ships and aircraft--even though this too is very important, of course, to the United States--but in America's opinion "others" should understand that the United States is prepared to use these ships and aircraft. By "others" is meant Iran and other independent countries in the Persian Gulf. Thus, the warning by 'Azimi, the governor-general of Hormozdgan Province, was very correct that through the maneuvers in the Hormuz Strait the United States wanted to scare Iran and to force the Persian Gulf countries into showing more flexibility in relations with Washington.

Even though all Persian Gulf countries, excluding Oman, have refused to grant bases to the United States, Washington continues to hope it can rely on other regional forces to implement its dangerous plans. America considers the stationing of four AWACS planes in Saudi Arabia as the first step in this direction. Recent reports appearing in U.S. newspapers indicate that Washington is not unwilling to use the delivery of U.S. war materiel to Riyadh as a tool to exert pressure on Saudi Arabia in order to thus force that country to make more concessions. According to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, one of Reagan's advisers has said: We should seek ways to send our soldiers there.

Washington is thus trying to use some Persian Gulf countries to implement its dangerous plans which would turn this region into a powder keg. The Iranian Government, while protesting such activities, once again confirms its rights and once again announces that it will ensure the means for unimpeded navigation in the Hormuz Strait and will undoubtedly do everything possible to meet these guarantees.

#### ISLAMIC MISSION VISITS IRAQ, MEETS HUSAYN

LD051508 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Mar, TASS--A good will mission, headed by President Sekou Toure of Guinea, visited here early in March for mediation in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. They were received by the Iraqi leadership, including President Saddam Husayn. The Iraqi press published a statement by Husayn from which it follows that the Iraqi side still insisted on its own terms for ending the war: a ceasefire by mutual agreement to be followed by talks during which the Iranian forces must remain on those territories on which they are now.

Husayn's statement emphasises Iraq's readiness for a ceasefire if the Iranians do the same. It is said that Baghdad does not know a frontier to which, as Tehran considers, the Iraqi troops must be withdrawn. At the same time President Husayn stressed the need of an early end to the war to avoid further sacrifices and losses.

The press also published a statement by President Sekou Toure, who stressed the need of exploring practical avenues leading to a ceasefire. This would pave a way for talks. He added that the task of the good will mission in this stage was to acquaint itself with the position of the sides, while specific mediatory activities were still ahead.

The good will mission left for Jidda.

PDRY LEADER HAILS SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES

LD070750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Democratic Yemen fully supports the Soviet peace initiatives proposed at the 26th CPSU Congress. This was stated by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, leader of Democratic Yemen, after returning from Moscow where he took part in the work of the congress.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad called the proposal on the Near East the key to a just settlement of the Near East problem and setting up peace and stability in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

MOROCCAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

LD061245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 8

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] A public gathering held in Moscow on the evening of 2 March was dedicated to the national holiday of Morocco.

The speakers noted that Soviet-Moroccan relations are developing steadily in various spheres on the basis of the peaceful coexistence principle. They expressed the confidence that the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Morocco will continue to strengthen for the good of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of the consolidation of peace and international security.

A. Kabbaj, Moroccan ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting.

FURTHER REPORT, COMMENT ON SALVADORAN SITUATION

U.S. Marines 'Participating'

LD081938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] U.S. Marines are directly participating in punitive operations against Salvadoran patriots. Under their leadership, soldiers and police of the military junta are implementing very harsh repressions against the peaceful population. The corpses of about 50 peaceful inhabitants have been found [words indistinct].

Kalashnikov Comment

LD070112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Reports from El Salvador speak of the growing intervention of the United States in the affairs of that country, notes Mikhail Kalashnikov, the author of today's commentators column. The example of the policy of the United States with regard to El Salvador shows particularly clearly the hypocrisy of the campaign unleashed by Washington against international terrorism which is interpreted by them as the national-liberation struggle. The whole world can clearly see that the United States is placing weapons in the hands of real masters of sinister activities, the criminal junta, which has killed 13,000 people last year, and continues to exterminate its own countrymen in the interests of the local oligarchy and the American monopoly. The evidence of the growing realization of this fact can be seen in the numerous meetings of protest against the crimes, which are being held in many countries including the United States, and in the resolutions condemning the junta. People of goodwill demand: Hands off El Salvador!

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MEXICAN CP CONGRESS

LD071404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Mexican Communist Party, a delegation of the CPSU left Moscow today for Mexico, to take part in the work of the latest party congress. Lomonosov, chairman of the State Commission for Labor and Social Problems, is leader of the delegation, and Kurilov, responsible CPSU Central Committee official, is a delegation member.

BOVIN, SHISHLIN DISCUSS CPSU CONGRESS RESULTS

LD060810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 5 Mar 81

["Topical Problems of International Life" program with international affairs journalists  
Aleksandr Bovin and Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] [Bovin] Hello, comrades. As you know, the 26th CPSU Congress recently ended its work. Of course, this is an enormous event in the life of the party and in the life of the country, and if one is to talk in the most general way about the congress, one sees two main problems: This is first to sum up the results of preceding development; and second, to map out, on the basis of the analysis of these results, the paths of further progress. These were the two problems which the 26th congress, like other congresses, was concerned with: Both the internal policy section, where the results of our development were summed up, and a program for the development of the economy and social relations, and the party itself, which is what Nikolay Vladimirovich and I are about to discuss, concerning the problems of foreign policy. Here too an appropriate analysis was made and the prospects of further development were mapped out.

[Shishlin] Yes, now that the attention of the international public and various world capitals is fixed on the specific proposals put forward from the rostrum of the 26th congress and now that there is particularly lively comment on the major initiatives which the Soviet Union is proposing, in order to evaluate this platform of peace it is probably necessary above all to take into account the background against which these proposals were put forward, that is, to consider precisely that analysis of the international situation which was given by the congress, and when it was quite precisely said by Leonid Ilich that the storm clouds had thickened over the international situation at the beginning of the 1980's.

[Bovin] Yes, on the whole it has become more complex, he said. Remember, say, in the mid-70's, the Helsinki spirit, the peak, so to speak, of detente. Unfortunately, for reasons which you know well, it was not possible to keep the situation at that level, and there began what I would call a slump in detente, especially noticeable at the end of the 1970's.

So the congress gave a very realistic, very sober analysis, I would say, of this complex, contradictory international position, where there is now an increase in the activity of those forces which are acting against detente; therefore the struggle of these two trends, detente and anti-detente, has now sharpened to a very marked degree.

[Shishlin] At the same time these negative factors, which have now come into the whole fabric of international politics, were quite bluntly and definitely named at the congress. If one is to talk about them in the most systematic manner, then of course it is, above all, the continuing arms race. It must be bluntly said that military budgets are swelling now as if they had yeast in them, and new arms systems are being introduced, and as a result...

[Bovin interrupts] And the Reagan administration wants precisely to whip up this process.

[Shishlin] Yes, but peace, of course, is not becoming any more stable as a result of this. Take another section of the international politics--conflict situations--the number of them has not decreased in the past years...

[Bovin interrupts] The old ones are still with us, and new ones have been added, for example, the situation in El Salvador, which is now taking on that nature, the Iranian-Iraqi war...

[Shishlin interrupts] The Persian Gulf as a whole...

[Bovin] Yes. A very complex situation remains in Southeast Asia. And take another section, say, of international relations, such as the search for compromise solutions, the search for cooperation between different states. It is clear that international relations were acutely complicated when the previous American administration set about destroying everything positive which had been achieved during the years which had preceded its rule.

In this connection the constructive program which was put forward by the 26th congress in the field of international relations stands out in particular relief. You know the basic elements of this program: It concerns the nerve center, as it were, of strategic arms--this is the main thing now, because, as you understand, the SALT process is important not only for its sake as a process, say, of achieving accords on the limitation of strategic arms; it is important as a sort of indicator of the whole international situation, for everyone can understand that if this process is curtailed the situation will change acutely according to all parameters, in all directions.

The principal precondition for the search for reasonable solutions in the sphere of limiting strategic armaments, together with direct steps concerning these types of armaments, would probably be the expansion of confidence building measures. This would create a different climate of this kind in international relations. This applies both to Europe and to the Far East.

[Bovin] As you know, we have made a very far-reaching proposal to expand the zone where, for example, the movement of troops, maneuvers and so on are monitored to the Urals on our side and on the Western side to a corresponding distance which have not yet been determined, but which should be the subject of talks. Well, in this respect I would like to draw your attention, comrades, to one particular feature of our proposals. Not one of them is an ultimatum. We do not wish to say, for example, things will either be done this way or not at all. We are proposing that talks should start, that a dialogue should start. These talks will draw up a single compromise position on the basis of these proposals and on the basis, let us say, of any additions and clarifications which the West proposes, because, as you understand, major problems in world politics are always solved by compromise alone.

[Shishlin] Incidentally, our readiness to listen to the point of view of other participants in the possible dialogue--this readiness is well illustrated by the proposal to convene the Security Council at the supreme political level. Moreover, it is the Soviet Union's view that the heads and leaders of states which presently are neither permanent nor temporary members of the Security Council could take part in this session of the council.

[Bovin] Furthermore, to judge by what Kurt Waldheim said, it is a completely reasonable and reasonable and very interesting proposal.

[Shishlin] Naturally, it would be possible there to compare approaches. It would be possible to assess situations, to engage in what is called the prevention of military conflicts. When crises arise, it is really extremely difficult to sort them out afterwards. It is simpler to prevent the emergence of a crisis, although this is not an easy task either, of course.

Nevertheless, one must also mention of course, the fact that proposals concerning, really, the most burning and topical problems of contemporary international politics occupy a very important place in the framework of the Soviet peace platform which is indeed the organic continuation of the peace program adopted by the 24th and 25th congresses of our party. So, in literally all spheres, in all...

[Bovin interrupts] The Near East, the Persian Gulf and Indochina--those are currently the main hotbeds of conflict. And there are, so to speak, the functional proposals on disarmament, on confidence-building measures in general. Take the most important, focal points of world politics at the moment; some interesting proposals have been formulated on them.

[Shishlin] Even on such a complicated problem as Soviet-Chinese relations.

[Bovin] Yes, that is a problem which is indeed very complicated.

[Shishlin] Yes, while certainly not changing its principled assessments of Chinese policy and its hegemonist essence, the Soviet Union is not slamming the door on a dialogue with China. The Soviet Union reaffirms the line taken by the 24th and 25th congresses, namely the line for the normalization of relations with China on a good-neighborly basis, on the basis of peaceful coexistence. And if China is ready to go further, there would be no difficulties here, on our side.

[Bovin] However, as you understand, these are our proposals, of course. The Soviet Union will do all it can for them to be implemented. But we are, nevertheless, only one state among many states on earth. Not everything depends on us. Therefore, it is very important that some sort of mighty, broad front in support of these proposals should act together with us. And indeed we have such a front. We can rely on very serious forces which are acting on the world scene.

[Shishlin] And this was once again well-confirmed by what happened in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses when there were speeches from the rostrum by representatives of communist and workers' parties which are in power, representatives of national liberation movements and national liberation forces, and representatives of the world communist movement. Of course on that level we are right to say that there was broad agreement, full understanding and energetic support for the foreign political platform which was put forward by the congress, insofar as it was in tune with the most vital and most important interests of virtually all peoples, because there is no more responsible and necessary task to be fulfilled than the task of preserving and strengthening peace.

[Bovin] And of course you understand that there are various forces acting in world politics but the main force which is working in favor of peace and in favor of detente is of course the socialist community. If you turn your attention to the review report, take a careful look at the section on the socialist countries. It is very interesting, because on the one hand it gives a very sober and balanced analysis of the complex problems which arise in the course of the construction of socialism and in the course of harmonizing relations between socialist countries, and at the same time it stresses precisely the thought that the community of socialist countries, its joint foreign policy, its coordinated foreign policy, is the vast force, the weight which we place on the scales of detente.

[Shishlin] Moreover, it is very attractive that in the review report of the Central Committee, where it mentions the socialist countries, difficulties are called difficulties, complications are called complications, complexities are called complexities. But they are called so not simply in order to be named: In each case possible directions are indicated and outlined for overcoming these complexities and difficulties. This concerns the field of politics, the field of economics and the field of ideology.

[Bovin] And of course, the world socialist system, the countries of the community, act in the world scene in close contact with a great quantity--a very great quantity--of states, young states, former colonies and semi-colonies, which form the zone of the national liberation movement. Of course that situation is not simple.

The main problem which is being solved there is the problem of choice: which path to follow, the path of capitalism or the path of socialist orientation? And these countries are very different from the point of view of their progress along these two paths. But all the same, if you take them as a whole, of course, they are also a force which acts, albeit not always consistently, albeit sometimes in irregularities, but which acts on the whole in favor of detente and peace. And the enormous number of delegations which came to the congress from precisely these countries, and the speeches of these comrades, show that here also we have large growing support for our foreign political activity.

This of course concerns the world communist movement too. In spite of the fact that at the moment somehow attention is directed to complications in relations with certain Communist parties and to differences in approach, there are problems in which we are not divided from any communist party. And the main one of these problems is of course the struggle for peace and for detente. Again, take any speech by leaders of the communist parties which were delivered at the congress and at assemblies and meetings, and you will always see this thought, the thought of the necessity for cohesion, unity, joint action in order not to allow mankind to approach the dangerous brink beyond which nuclear disaster begins. And essentially, with all the shades of opinion, with all the nuances--all the speakers, and I have in mind representatives of communist and workers parties, all unanimously approved the ideas, the constructive proposals which were put forward in the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

[Shishlin] Perhaps we would like to end our broadcast with the thought that although our proposals are still being discussed and there is still a lot of work to be done, so to speak, in order to bring them into life, the very fact that they are formulated and that they have rung out is to some extent already beginning to bring about a change in the world political climate, and this is also very substantial.

[Bovin] Well then, we will end there. All the best to you.

[Shishlin] Thank you.

#### ACTIVITIES, COMMENTS OF DELEGATES REPORTED

##### SED Delegation Meeting

AU051707 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Moscow (ND)--Before the final session of the 26th party congress a cordial meeting between Erich Honecker, the other members of the SED Central Committee delegation and the marshals, generals and officers of the Soviet Army, who were delegates to the party congress, took place in the foyer of the Palace of Congress. Many of them have fulfilled their internationalist commitment to safeguard peace and socialism as members of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany at the side of the comrades in arms of the GDR's National People's Army, or are presently serving in the formations and units of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

##### Honecker's Praise

LD070802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, said that the 26th CPSU Congress has convincingly demonstrated the worldwide historic role of the Leninist party and the Soviet state in the struggle for peace and socialism.

In the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress of soviet communists which outlines future tasks of the party, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put forth new important proposals on strengthening peace. They, Honecker noted, point a realistic way toward improving the international situation. Having proposed new initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, disarmament and implementing mutual trust, the CPSU is consistently continuing the Leninist policy of peace. This policy, Honecker stressed, is fully and entirely supported by all the working people of our state of workers and peasants.

#### Mittag Leningrad Speech

AU051701 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Mar 81 p 3

["Speech by Guenther Mittag at the friendship meeting in the Leningrad nuclear power station" on 2 March]

[Text] Dear comrades!

On behalf of Comrade Erich Honecker, the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, as well as on behalf of the entire SED Central Committee delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, which is visiting your outstanding plant today. We convey to you the most cordial greetings of the GDR's communists. These are the greetings of a Marxist-Leninist party that is fraternally linked with the CPSU. These are the greetings of a socialist country that is most closely linked with the Soviet Union in all fields of social life. These are the greetings of our workers class and of all our people, for every single one of whom the friendship with the Soviet people is a matter of the heart in the Ernst Thaelmann tradition.

#### Enormous Achievement of the Soviet People

We are all deeply impressed by the consultations of the 26th CPSU Congress. In the highly important speech of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the enormous achievements that the Soviet people are attaining under the CPSU leadership have become impressively clear in their full historical dimensions. No other country in this world, no other people and no other party have achieved such far-reaching social development within a few decades as the Soviet Union, the Soviet people and their glorious Communist Party.

They are achievements that serve to further consolidate the material-technological foundation of communism in the USSR, inspire the triumphal march of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism throughout the world, and that have been and are decisive for safeguarding peace. We very cordially congratulate you, dear Soviet comrades and friends, on those achievements.

The 26th party congress opens up for the Soviet people the grand prospect of further building communism. It is being shown again that the progress of mankind is sustained by the further growth of the strength and power of the Soviet Union and by the struggle of the CPSU as the standard-bearer. At a time when the capitalist countries find themselves again in a deep crisis, the Soviet people are pursuing the path of continuous increase in performance and higher efficiency and quality of work as well as of an increase in the people's prosperity, leading to new horizons. That entire development in the USSR is the determining factor for the cause of socialism and peace.

#### Adventurist Plans Will Fail

It is the fault of the United States that the international situation has become more complicated. Influential imperialist circles threaten world peace and try to return to a policy of confrontation.

They want to change the approximate military balance of power between the United States and the USSR to their advantage. We tell all those people: All these adventurist plans are bound to fail. They will fail because of the determination of the Soviet Union and other countries that are united with the USSR in the community of socialist states. The GDR will continue to make every effort at the side of the Soviet Union to wage the struggle for substantive measures to check the arms race, for the transition to disarmament as well as for the development of cooperation among countries.

On behalf of the SED and all GDR citizens, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, has fully endorsed the great new initiative for peace, arms limitation and disarmament that was announced by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and has produced an enormous impetus for international relations.

Dear Soviet comrades and friends: Your country is attaining peioneering achievements in developing modern productive forces on the basis of the latest findings of science and technology. Today we were able to convince ourselves of this during our visit to your plant, which, with its unique technology, is one of the largest and most modern nuclear power stations in the world.

Such a huge plant like the V.I. Lenin nuclear power station impresses by its size alone. It impresses by its performance capacity and its economic importance for the power industry of the USSR.

But to imagine the creative and devoted work of a great collective of scientists, engineers and skilled workers behind it is still more impressive.

We were interested to hear that a great many highly educated young people are working in your plant. About 80 percent of the working people have a higher or secondary school education. They live in a beautiful new town. We have heard that it is only 8 years old and is named Pinewood. The love and care with which the architects have planned this town, putting the most modern technology, modern architecture and the environment in perfect harmony, is impressive.

Your plant and your town are a symbol of the strength that the people display when they are imbued with the ideas of communism and when they are led by a party which is consistently pursuing Lenin's path.

This plant here is named after the great Lenin. It is linked with Leningrad city. This heroic city has forever entered history as a symbol of the people's strength under the banner of communism. In an unspeakably difficult and sacrificial battle, to which we pay tribute, a decisive military and moral defeat was inflicted on the forces of the most sinister reaction and fascism.

Today Leningrad and the Leningrad region are an impressive testimony of the prospering of Soviet science, of the development of the most modern technology and plants, the deeply humanistic attitude of the Soviet people to the values of culture and of the consistent course of the CPSU to increase the people's welfare.

#### Firm Militant Alliance CPSU-SED

Dear Soviet Friends and comrades: The people of the GDR are most closely fraternally linked with the Soviet people. Between the SED and the CPSU there is a firm militant union.

In his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has confirmed our fundamental point of view, that the SED, the workers class and the entire people of the GDR will always unshakably and loyally support the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the CPSU.

Today there is no field of social life in the GDR where this close cooperation with the USSR is not making itself felt. Naturally, the interdependence of the economies of our two countries is of special importance. The purposeful implementation of the program of specialization and cooperation of production between the GDR and the USSR through 1990 will put the already comprehensive and close cooperation on a new, even higher level. It is fully justified to maintain that the close economic interdependence and cooperation is the most comprehensive organized economic cooperation between two countries of all times in terms of scope, quality and degree of interdependence.

Of Inestimable Importance for the 10th SED Congress

All this is of inestimable importance to successfully prepare the 10th SED Congress, which will take up its consultations in April this year.

Inspired by the rich reserve of experiences and the grand prospects which have been opened up for the cause of socialism and communism at the 26th CPSU Congress, the 10th SED Congress will adopt such resolutions which serve to further consolidate socialism in the GDR.

We want to assure you, dear Soviet friends and comrades, that the GDR will always and under all conditions honorably fulfill its task as a cornerstone of socialism and peace on the border with imperialist FRG and on the borderline between NATO and the Warsaw Pact nations in central Europe.

The GDR will always be at the side of the Soviet Union.

Allow me, dear Soviet comrades and friends, to present to the collective of the V.I. Lenin nuclear power station an honorary banner of the SED Central Committee, awarded in preparing for the 10th SED Congress, as a symbol of this fraternal affinity with our common communist cause.

Speech by JCP's Kaneko

LD090927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 81 p 6

[Greetings addresss by 26th CPSU Congress guest Mitushiro Kaneko, member of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Presidium Standing Bureau and deputy chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat--date and place not specified]

[Text] Allow me to deliver the greetings message to the 26th CPSU Congress on behalf of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee. (applause)

"Comrades!

"The JCP Central Committee sends the congress delegates, all members of the CPSU and the Soviet people cordial congratulations and expressions of solidarity on the occasion of the 26th CPSU Congress. (applause)

"Japan's progressive forces are deeply interested in your achieving more and more new successes in all spheres of activity--further developing the economy, science and culture and improving the people's living standard--thereby demonstrating the historical superiority of the socialist system, and in your vigorously putting forward initiatives capable of winning political and moral support from the broad masses of the world's peoples in various directions of foreign policy activity and of the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and universal disarmament, the total banning of nuclear weapons, the elimination of all military blocs and the withdrawal of foreign troops.

"We sincerely wish you new achievements in all these matters. (applause)

"Under the conditions of the deepening of world capitalism's structural crisis the peoples of various countries are scoring great successes in the struggle for peace, independence and social progress and are striking a serious blow against the forces of imperialism and reaction, headed by American imperialism.

"From a broad viewpoint, if the three great revolutionary forces of our time--the socialist countries, the working class and all the working people of the capitalist countries and the national liberation movements--travel the correct path, the role these international forces should play will increase more than ever.

"Faced with the relative weakening in its positions in the international arena and in the face of the further deepening of the economic crisis, American imperialism is currently seeking a way out by expanding war preparations and stepping up the policy of military blocs and is demanding that the so-called allied states sharply increase their military potential. Under this pressure the ruling circles of Japan, which has been drawn into a military alliance with the United States, are swiftly expediting the implementation of measures aimed at substantially strengthening Japan's military commitments under the Japanese-American 'security treaty,' further stepping up war preparations and more rapidly turning Japan into a military power. The people's vital interests are being sacrificed to this policy and it is being accompanied by the flouting of the people's democratic rights. This policy is causing concern and resistance among broad strata of the population.

"In this situation the JCP, raising aloft the banner of the struggle to eliminate the Japanese-American military alliance, is now in the front ranks of the fighters for democracy, the defense of the people's vital interests and a peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Japan and is resolutely opposing the intrigues of reactionary forces. Our party subscribes to a firm critical stance regarding the further shift to the right by the anticommunist opposition parties. Mounting a struggle for the satisfaction of the vitally important demands of the working class and all the working people, the party is struggling with all its might to expedite the rallying of progressive forces and to increase the party's ranks and influence. Considerable difficulties and zigzags clearly await us on this road. But we are bound to triumph in this struggle. (applause)

"Comrades! In the present international situation, where the spirals of the arms race pursued by the military blocs that are confronting one another are gathering headlong momentum and international tension has exacerbated sharply, the struggle for the disbandment of all military blocs and alliances, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the total prohibition of nuclear weapons, and for the resolute defense of the people's right to national self-determination is becoming an exceptionally important task for the international communist movement and the world's progressive forces.

"In this connection extremely great significance attaches to the following propositions, which were unanimously reaffirmed by our two parties in the joint statement on the talks between the JCP delegation headed by Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, and the CPSU delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in December 1979, namely:

"Increasing importance is assumed by the strengthening of solidarity among the whole world's anti-imperialist progressive forces in their struggle against the policy of aggression and reaction. The sides stressed that what is especially significant for this is the defense of such principles of peaceful coexistence as mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual advantage, and also the people's rights to independence and freedom, the prevention of any claims by anyone to special rights and hegemony and the strict observance of the principle of settling disputed issues through negotiation.

"'With a view to effectively promoting in the present complex international situation truly independent and democratic transformations and building in every country on the basis of the peoples' right to national self-determination, the sides are opposed both to the 'export of counterrevolution' and to the 'export of revolution.'"

"From the viewpoint of rebuffing international imperialist and reactionary forces and the further significant development of the struggle of all countries' peoples, it is extremely important to strictly observe the principles precisely expressed in the joint statement.

"The situation in Afghanistan since the year before last and also recent international events once again convince us of the importance of strictly observing the peoples' right to national self-determination irrespective of their social system.

"We will continue to firmly observe the principles enshrined in the joint statement.

"Comrades!

"We desire the development of friendly relations between the JCP and the CPSU through the practical implementation of the accords already reached between the two parties in accordance with such generally recognized principles as independence, equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

"We wish questions of the relations between our two countries and our peoples to be correctly resolved in the spirit of the former consultations and accords between our parties, so that the way can be cleared for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Japan and the USSR. We are confident that this would be a great contribution to the cause of true friendship between our countries' peoples and of strengthening peace in Asia.

"[Signed] The JCP Central Committee."

(Tumultuous, prolonged applause; all rise.)

VCP Delegation in Baku

OW061657 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The achievements of the people of the Azerbaijan SSR--whose people are part of the great family of the Soviet nationalities--could be achieved only thanks to the Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU. The Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] delegation, led by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, was well aware of it during its visit to the Nationalities' Friendship Palace in Baku.

The Vietnamese guests viewed objects on display testifying to the achievements resulting from the unbreakable fraternity among the Soviet nationalities and the monolithic unity of the Soviet people in their joint advance toward communism.

Comrade Le Duan said: In no other country is solidarity among nationalities as steadfast as it is in the Soviet Union. For this we must be extremely grateful to Lenin, who laid the foundation for a multinationality industrial-agricultural state. The VCP delegation also visited the 18th Army Corps' museum displaying glorious fighting records.

The VCP delegation was accompanied by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

## VCP Delegation Leaves Baku

LD071612 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] It is reported from Baku that the Vietnamese Communist Party delegation led by Le Duan, party Central Committee general secretary, left for Moscow today. At the airport the guests were seen off by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and other officials of the republic.

## Xuan Thuy Interview

LD051235 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Special correspondents I. Yegorov, D. Pogorzelskiy interview with Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee: "Manifesto of Peace"]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Xuan Thuy, could you share your impressions of the report delivered at the congress by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee?

[Answer] First of all I would like to say that the report can with every justification be called a manifesto of peace. We Vietnamese communists fully support and approve all provisions of the report, which gives a profound scientific assessment of the present-day international situation. I particularly wish to note the new Soviet peace proposals and initiatives uttered from the congress platform.

[Question] For several years now political maps of the world have shown the unified Socialist Vietnam which emerged after the Vietnamese people's historic victory and the country's unification. Please tell us about the situation in the south of the SRV today.

[Answer] Since the formation of the unified socialist state radical changes and transformations have taken place in southern Vietnam. Man's exploitation of man has been ended here forever. New enterprises are being constructed and schools and various cultural institutions are opening. I will cite a specific example. The vast majority of the peasants in the south are already taking part in some form of cooperation. For instance, in the Mekong Delta, where all the peasants are united in cooperatives, a very good harvest was gathered in last year as a result. Rural workers' housing conditions are also improving.

Of course, we still have considerable difficulties. These arise above all from the Beijing hegemonists' intrigues. The consequences of natural disasters also have an effect. But we are convinced that these difficulties will be successfully overcome under our party's leadership.

[Question] You mentioned the Beijing hegemonists' intrigues against Socialist Vietnam. Could you dwell on this in more detail?

[Answer] The Beijing leaders are continuing to pursue a hostile policy against our country. They continue to refuse to resume talks on a peaceful settlement of the problems which exist between our two states. In the north of the country armed provocations take place practically every day; the Beijing expansionists send saboteurs onto our territory, where they kill civilians and harm the economy. Beijing is also continuing to build up its military presence on the Vietnamese border. Now, for instance, 15 Chinese divisions and 4 corps are concentrated there. Is not this evidence of the Beijing leadership's aggressive course?

The Chinese authorities have set themselves the goal of whipping up tension throughout Southeast Asia.

In this respect Beijing's stance on the proposals made in Ho Chi Minh City recently at the conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is characteristic. These proposals are aimed at ensuring stability in Southeast Asia and peaceful coexistence between the region's states. But the Beijing leaders have rejected them. The aim of Chinese hegemonism is to hinder the establishment of lasting peace and stability in that part of the world.

[Question] Comrade Xuan Thuy, please tell us about the participation of Vietnam's young generation in building the new life and about the tasks being resolved today by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League.

[Answer] The country's young men and women made an outstanding contribution to our victory over the foreign aggressors and enslavers. Now the country's young generation is participating actively in creating socialism by working valiantly for the motherland's good. It is no accident that the new SRV Constitution includes an article speaking particularly of young people's role in society.

The vanguard of Vietnam's young people--the Communist Youth League which bears Ho Chi Minh's name--follows his precepts and ideals in its activity. Our country's young communists always remember Ho Chi Minh's precept--young people must be wherever things are difficult. So it was in the war years, and so it is now on the peaceful fronts of building socialism and strengthening the people's power.

#### Hun Sen Minsk Speech

BK071020 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

["Full text" of speech by Foreign Minister Hun Sen at 26 February Minsk meeting in honor of "the Kampuchean Communist Party delegation" and other delegations attending the 26th CPSU Congress--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear leading comrades, dear comrades and friends:

First, on behalf of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee, the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] People's Revolutionary Council and the entire Kampuchean people, I ask your permission to extend to you my warmest salutations and most profound feeling of revolutionary fraternity. At the same time, I would like to express my heartiest impression and greatest joy for being granted permission to attend the 26th CPSU Congress and to participate in this cordial get-together with you.

The Soviet working masses are the first to carry on the communist work following [words indistinct] the greatly experienced leadership of the CPSU headed by beloved Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. The people of the Soviet Union, inspired by a sense of tenacious struggle, have won new victories in raising and improving the people's living standards and in building all the material and economic foundations for communism through the implementation of various economic plans formulated by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses.

The Soviet Union presently has a very developed economy, an advanced technology and a high societal structure. All of this shows the sustained patience of the Soviet workers who have their exclusive discipline, organization and socialist ideology. This character has been shared by other classes and learned by the entire nation. For this reason, the Soviet working class constitutes the hard core of the Soviet Union while its ideological and moral qualities constitute the basis for study of communist ethics. There is the sole class which has inspired all types of the working masses to unite, strengthen this unity and permanently establish a communist society.

The important role of the Soviet workers can be seen in their economic strategy, in their scientific and technical innovations and in their social and economic development. They have grasped the objective truth determining the development of their role--a major force in the movement of communist construction. The significance of this role can especially be understood if one notes the steady increase in the number of workers in all Soviet leading state organs. On this basis, we can observe that any evaluation of the Soviet Union's future through Marxism-Leninism must correctly conclude that the working class is regarded as the revolutionary force and the major creative force.

All the efforts of the Soviet working masses and the entire Soviet people and the successes of the revolution in constructive labor and national defense constitute good examples and an encouragement for our Kampuchean people who are pursuing the socialist line.

Dear comrades and friends, on 7 January 1979 under the leadership of the KNUFNS, the Kampuchean people toppled the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime--lackeys of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists--and entered a new stage of building a new independent, peaceful, democratic and nonaligned Kampuchea advancing to socialism.

During their rule--nearly 4 years--the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique perpetrated atrocious crimes against us Kampucheans by testing Maoism in Kampuchea. It killed 3 million of our compatriots and upset the entire Kampuchean society. The fall of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime was a failure of part of the Beijing powerholders' expansionist and hegemonist plan. In collusion with Washington and other international reactionary forces, however, Beijing has not given up its hostile policy against the Kampuchean people. It continues to maintain the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmers taking refuge on Thai territory, inciting them to destroy the peaceful life and order in the Kampuchean society. Additionally, it continues to keep the Pol Pot regime at the United Nations and to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs through the so-called Kampuchean question and international conference on Kampuchea, and so on. Nevertheless, all their maneuvers have been frustrated by the Kampuchean people and revolutionary army one after another.

The people's power, established after the liberation of the country, has been consolidated, and in the near future, there will be general elections to elect a parliament and state institutions. For over 2 years, thanks to our own vigorous efforts and the multifaceted assistance from friendly countries, especially Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the people's life has been gradually improved in all respects. Sectors vital to national construction--such as public health, industry, social welfare, education, trade and finance--are returning to normal. Increased agricultural production is a main factor of the stabilization and normalization of the people's life. The second anniversary of the 7 January victory was observed and celebrated by the entire Kampuchean people.

All of us are well aware that the situation in Kampuchea is not only irreversible, but is also strengthening and developing with each passing day. Loyal to Marxist-Leninist principles and pursuing a correct foreign policy, the PRK is enjoying increasing recognition. We have more than once expressed our desire to establish normal relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence with the ASEAN countries and the PRC in order to contribute to the maintenance of peace and security in the region. Recently, the confidence of the three Indochinese foreign ministers once again displayed this goodwill desire.

The PRK firmly supports the Soviet initiatives for peace, disarmament, detente and international cooperation.

The Kampuchean people forever express their gratitude to the Soviet people and the peoples of fraternal socialist countries for their support and assistance to their just revolutionary cause and their efforts to rebuild their beloved Angkor fatherland.

In conclusion, we would like to wish the Soviet working people the best of health and success in the implementation of their 11th 5-Year Plan in order to build the material and economic foundations for communism and to further raise the prestige of the Soviet Union.

May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two countries and two peoples further develop and grow in strength!

Long live the CPSU!

Long live the USSR!

Long live the PRK!

#### Karmal Interview

LD071414 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, has again called for direct talks with Pakistan and Iran on resolving the problems concerning his country. In an interview for the Soviet NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY he stressed that Afghanistan is prepared to begin these talks any day subject to a stop to all interference in his country's affairs and to the absence of all preliminary conditions. Babrak Karmal noted growing support for his government given by the broad sections of the population. The Afghan leadership has given plots of land to more than 300,000 farmers and canceled all their debts. Babrak Karmal condemned the imperialists, hegemonists and other reactionary forces for their interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs. Bandits trained across the border, he said, kill women and children in Afghanistan, burn houses and destroy crops.

#### Syrian Al-Ahmar Comments

LD081140 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 4 Mar 81

["Statement" by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party on 4 March; place not given--recorded]

[Text] We were invited to attend the 26th CPSU Congress, which is of great importance to us as it is for the peoples of the USSR. We have followed the comprehensive and profound report delivered by Comrade Brezhnev and the proposals contained in it on the foreign and domestic policies of the USSR. The report met with satisfaction from us and from all the other delegations.

From this report and from the discussions that took place on it we have become reassured that the USSR has been and will continue to be a beacon for all countries seeking to build their futures and attain self-sufficiency and prosperity.

As the first socialist country in the world, the USSR will serve as a torch for all peoples and revolutionary forces which struggle to liberate their homelands from the vestiges of imperialism and backwardness and which seek to develop and progress in building socialism internally.

We have close relations with our friends in the USSR. They are old, well-established and developing relations. In recent times, these relations developed still further and assumed a distinctive character with the signing of the Syrian-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation. This treaty has met with satisfaction from our people and from all the forces friendly to our two countries, Syria and the USSR. The treaty serves the interests of the two peoples, struggle, peace and elimination of aggression in our region and the world at large.

Our friends in the USSR are aware that the situation in the Middle East is tense and that this tension stems from Israel's continued aggression, which is nourished and encouraged by American imperialism. Then finally came [as heard] the signing of the separatist agreement at Camp David which helped to divide Arab ranks and bring a setback to the peace efforts.

In view of this, we were interested in the paragraphs on the Middle East in the speech of Comrade Brezhnev. Through these paragraphs, we are reassured of the principled course pursued by the USSR in supporting the just struggle of the Arabs to regain the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, particularly their right to return to their homeland and to establish their own state.

The proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev are important. They provide an opportunity for all the forces connected with this conflict to work for peace.

We are confident that the USSR and the other socialist bloc countries will always support us in our struggle against Israeli aggression and the plots of reaction in our area and for the sake of building our countries and pursuing the changes we are introducing in our countries in order to attain our goal of setting up a socialist society.

The congress represents a genuine manifestation of the forces of liberation in the world: The socialist, the communist, the labor and the democratic parties as well as the liberation movements. Never before have so many people gathered at one place and on one occasion such as that of the present CPSU congress. This proves how strong the anti-imperialist front is which the USSR supports. The front will continue to stand firm against imperialism, racism, Zionism and reaction. It will continue to struggle and fight for the sake of peace, the consolidation of peace and detente and destruction of the foundations of imperialism and the bolstering of the peoples' struggle for building socialism in their countries.

I wish also to thank the USSR for its firm support of our rights. Together, we fight the socialist battle for attainment of our common objectives and the elimination of all of our enemies, our enemies and the enemies of the peoples.

Bahraini Front Official

LD062350 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Interview with the Bahraini National Liberation Front's delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, 'Abdallah 'Ali, conducted by Moscow radio correspondent Sergey Yevgenyev on the eve of 'Ali's departure from Moscow; exact date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade 'Abdallah 'Ali, allow me to thank you for your participation in a Soviet radio program. I want first of all to know your general impressions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Answer] It is, of course, a great honor for us to come to Moscow to participate in the 26th CPSU Congress. Without doubt this was a big gathering and the large number of delegates participating in it indicates its importance not only to the USSR but also to all mankind. Of course, we gave prime attention to the important report presented by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev which dealt comprehensively with international problems of interest not only to the USSR but also to all mankind, and with the achievements that the USSR can score over the next 5 years and up to the end of the century.

[Question] Thank you. If possible, would you please point out what in your opinion were the most important points in Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's report.

[Answer] The important thing in Comrade Brezhnev's report is the discussion about peace, which he linked with the happiness of the Soviet people. The cause of peace, of course, includes the liberation of all the areas where imperialism is now trying to kindle hotbeds of tension. For instance, he talked about relations with the United States and provided realistic proposals for the reduction of tension in Europe and [words indistinct] the European peace conference and the consolidation of peace in this region in the interest of the peoples. He even proposed the creation of a demilitarized zone [mantiqah mujarradah min as-silah] to include the European side of the USSR and countries neighboring the USSR.

[Question] What about the proposals aimed at the elimination of the Middle East crisis?

[Answer] As regards the Middle East, he proposed holding an international conference to discuss this matter and realized the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, but only on the condition that the treacherous Camp David agreements are rejected, as they already have been by all peoples in the region. I believe this proposal is an important one for us Arabs because the problem is complicated. We are continuing to struggle for the liberation of Arab territories and also the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the setting up of a Palestinian state. In this problem, of course, we face U.S. imperialism which supports the Zionist enemy [words indistinct] aggression and intrigues against all countries of the region. [Words indistinct] the proposal made and expounded by Comrade Brezhnev is that concerning the Gulf. He, of course, demanded the withdrawal of all foreign elements in the Gulf and also tried to silence all the reactionary voices which are trying to link the U.S. presence in the Gulf and the internationalist Soviet support for Afghanistan. He expressed readiness within the international context to talk about the two problems, and the USSR is only [words indistinct]. It wants the peoples of the Gulf to have security, independence and full use of their resources. It wants the Afghan people to maintain their independence and to have a guarantee of noninterference in their internal affairs. From this premise, of course, Comrade Brezhnev said [words indistinct] will provide more money and work for the Soviet people to live in prosperity when it works for the implementation of the basic plan for the economy which covers the years 1981-85.

[Question] What do you think of the domestic program, the program of the Soviet economy approved by the 26th Congress?

[Answer] Of course, my impressions are [words indistinct] Comrade Brezhnev said that there are 43 million pensioners living at the expense of the Soviet state; this is the meaning of tranquillity. This does not exist in capitalist countries. From this premise we [words indistinct] the report presented by Comrade Brezhnev and also to the economic plan as a new start towards the building of advanced socialism. We certainly wish for all mankind to get rid of the capitalist system and reach the achievements of the fraternal Soviet people.

#### Tunisian Communist's Interview

LD070010 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Interview granted to correspondent Sergev Krvlov by Mohamed Harmel, first secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party, guest at the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, date not given --recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Harmel, I would like to greet you in the Soviet Union, in Moscow as a guest of the 26th congress. At the same time, I would like to offer our thanks, the thanks of Soviet radio for participating in our programs. First question: As a guest of the CPSU to the 26th congress, what is your impression about the work of the congress and its role?

[Answer] I had not been to the Soviet Union for 10 years, and my presence at the 26th CPSU Congress, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, was a happy occasion with long days during which I familiarized myself once again with the great achievements realized since my last visit, in a country I love and in which I have many friends. It is the country of the October Revolution and the country of communism.

Long days I said, during which I familiarized myself with the achievements and took part in this atmosphere of international solidarity, bringing together various communist and workers parties and national liberation movements. I followed with the greatest attention the speech made by Comrade Tikhonov, and the addresses and greetings made by delegates of communist parties and national liberation movements taking part in the congress. The congress was a true mirror of Soviet society and its progress in the economic, social and political fields. We do know that the Soviet Union managed in a very short time to build a magnificent industry, a prosperous agriculture, a widespread culture and a socialist society free from exploitation and unemployment without any foreign assistance. This shows that socialism is capable of overcoming backwardness inherited from the past. For all those who tackle the problem of backwardness, this is a great lesson. This country, in a short time, managed to completely eliminate the backwardness it had inherited from the past, from before the October Revolution.

[Question] If you permit we move to a second question: We spoke about the report by Comrade Brezhnev, an important political report which gave a significant place to the Middle East problem. Brezhnev made the new Soviet proposals, peace proposals concerning not only the Middle East but also, at the same time, related to the proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev on the Gulf, the situation in the Gulf. What can you say in commenting about or appreciating these proposals?

[Answer] Yes indeed, the proposals put forward by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the Middle East, and the idea of convening an international conference with the participation of all the interested parties in the question is a very important initiative. The Middle East question is still frozen for various reasons, including in particular the intransigence of Israel which refuses to evacuate the territories it had occupied by force, intensifies its provocations, and refuses to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The Middle East question is also still frozen because of America's support for this attitude and because of the Camp David operation which has taken Egypt out of the battle.

This situation deteriorated after the Iraqi-Iranian war due the ensuing weakening of the anticolonialist front and the (?relative) loosening of the so-called Steadfastness Front. Circumstances thus became favorable for fresh U.S. maneuvers in the Middle East. For this reason, the Soviet initiative came in time to foil the maneuvers. It represents a fresh move which will oblige the various parties to define their positions to this initiative. The matters will become clear in the Middle East in the next weeks and months over this initiative.

Being reasonable and realistic, this initiative opens up a new framework useful for everybody. Even those who are freezing the issue will find it difficult to reject the initiative out of hand. With this initiative, it becomes clear, and this is clear to us, but becomes clear to all that the Soviet Union is the friend of the Arab nations, their loyal ally, the ally of the Arab national liberation movement at large, and the ally of the struggling Palestinian people. It always supports the Arab national movement and seeks various diplomatic, political and other means to help find a solution to its problems in the interest of the Arab peoples and the peoples of the region it supports.

[Question] Thank you. We spoke about the colonialist-imperialist assault against the liberation movement, the national movement in the Gulf region, and in the Middle East. As said by Comrade Brezhnev, and as is known from political news items, from newspapers, Beijing, China is politically taking a part, and wants to take a part militarily in this assault. In this case it would be a substitute for imperialism, is that not so?

[Answer] China continues, in its foreign policies, to put itself in the same ranks as the colonialist countries and reactionary circles in the world. Its basic aim is to fight the Soviet Union, to confront the Soviet Union. At the same time, and with such an attitude, it finds itself in the ranks opposed to the national liberation movements. This position led it to take actions one would at least call strange. Some of these actions are its support for the criminal Pol Pot gang, the aggression against Vietnam, the support for reactionary regimes including Chile, the Chilean dictatorship, and the opposition to communist parties and many national movements.

[Question] And also Israel and the Republic of South Africa?

[Answer] And also its support for Israel and South Africa. China is stubbornly taking part in a situation [word indistinct] to the national liberation movement.

[Question] Comrade Harmel, I thank you once more for this interview, and we wish you personally and your [word indistinct] and wish all the Tunisian people and the Arab peoples success in building a better life. Thank you very much.

#### Ethiopian Official's Address

LD052138 Moscow in Amharic to Ethiopia 1000 GMT 5 Mar 81 EA

[Speech by Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), head of COPWE's Ideological Department and secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council at a friendship meeting in Moscow (Projector) factory--date not specified; recorded]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress is highly regarded by all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world in view of the fact this congress is being held when the world is in a critical situation.

As was correctly assessed in the report submitted to the CPSU Central Committee by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, that the heroic people of the Soviet Union were able to implement the plans of the 25th congress is highly satisfactory and is a source of pride to the people of the world and to the forces who struggle for social development. This is an accomplishment that reaffirms the absolute correctness of the Communist Party, the formidable power of the socialist order, and the resolve of socialists.

Furthermore, we were able to observe the present stage of the struggle of the Soviet people for a developed socialist order, and its social and economic plans for the coming 5 years and up to 1990 from the report read to the congress by Comrade Tikhonov. This is also a testimony to the achievements of the Soviet people for high material and spiritual [as heard] prosperity.

It was also made clear to the whole world that a great victory of this sort awaited them. Therefore, even the enemy was obliged to follow and concentrate on the recently-held 26th congress. It was confirmed that the Soviet people and their achievements, as a result of the correct leadership of the Leninist party, are true shields and [words indistinct] for the international communist and progressive movements, as well as for the liberation movements. In this respect, revolutionaries of the world learned a broad lesson from the long-tested experience which was summed up and refined by the 26th congress. [applause]

Learning from the immortal [words indistinct] of the great proletarian intellectual and leader, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, as well as from the experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution, they [presumably Ethiopian workers, not specified] asserted their supremacy by making the necessary sacrifice in the class struggle during the past 7 years. In the same way, they are learning many lessons from the 26th congress to benefit their reconstruction struggle. This explains the congress's great contribution toward our struggle so as to proceed forward from the stage we have achieved so far.

I dare say with pride on this occasion that our revolution managed to repel all the attacks launched by imperialists, reactionaries, forces in the area and internal anti-revolutionary subversive forces with the great assistance provided by the Soviet Union in particular and other socialist and progressive countries in general. [applause]

The Ethiopian revolution has, on the one hand, the historic mission of improving the material and spiritual life of the people with the help of the Soviet Union and the socialist camp as whole, and on the other hand, on the basis of upholding the Marxist maxim: Workers of the world unite, it is discharging its proletarian internationalist obligation as far as possible in helping all those people who have risen up demanding true independence to achieve their objectives. [applause] Imperialism has made Ethiopia, which is located in the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf and Red Sea regions on which the imperialists have converged, one of their targets. In this respect, they are arming reactionary governments in our region to the teeth and using internal narrow nationalists as pawns, thus creating a situation wherein we will not have peace.

Because workers know well from their experience of complex and arduous class struggle, as well as from the history of revolutions in the world, that victory cannot be won without sacrifice, we undertook the endeavor to build a new society and the struggle to defend the [word indistinct] and borders of our motherland with absolute determination. Moreover, since we believe that the Soviet Union and other friends of ours will not cease to stand alongside us, we do not have the slightest doubt that however costly the sacrifice may be, our objectives will be fully implemented. [applause]

#### ANC Official's Interview

LD071454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Broad circles of the world public and politicians and state officials in various countries are discussing and commenting on the results of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Here is what our correspondent was told by Josiah Jele, member of the African National Congress Executive Committee and its secretary for foreign affairs.

[Begin Jele recording in English, fading into Russian translation] Every CPSU congress is of extreme significance both for the peoples of the Soviet Union and also for all the world's peoples. The party's plans in the sphere of domestic policy are directed at improving the material, spiritual and cultural life of the Soviet people. As for international relations, since the time that the Soviet state was set up in 1917 its policy has always been directed at strengthening peace and cooperation.

The 26th CPSU Congress took place at a time when the imperialist circles of leading Western countries have started an offensive against detente in an attempt to return world development to the times of the cold war. Detente has become a target for the intrigues of imperialism, because it has created a climate favorable to widespread international cooperation and to a strengthening of the ranks of the national liberation movement throughout the world. In the time elapsed since the adoption of the peace program at the 24th CPSU Congress, and its further development in the decisions of the 25th congress, the national liberation forces have been able to strengthen their positions and achieve great successes.

Thanks to the positive processes which have been occurring throughout the world the peoples of Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau have achieved victories. The achievements of the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, in all spheres, and the successes of the national liberation movement throughout the world have produced irritation in imperialist circles. In attacking the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR, Western propaganda, especially American propaganda, is now accusing the Soviet Union of allegedly supporting international terrorism. However, facts prove otherwise. Washington is extending many forms of help to antipeople regimes and this help is not limited to supplying weapons and money. The American administration does not stop short of direct interference in the affairs of states where events are developing in a way not to Washington's liking. A fresh example of this is American aid to the antipeople junta in El Salvador.

The peoples of Africa are well aware that it is precisely in the United States, or more accurately in CIA offices, that terrorist conspiracies are being planned. People could tell you about this in Angola, Namibia and other African countries. The criminal fascist regime in South Africa is one of the bulwarks of imperialism in the continent. Weapons by means of which innocent people have been killed in Johannesburg, Pretoria and other towns where they protested against racism reached South Africa from the United States and other Western countries. It is precisely the United States which is the chief prop of international terrorism and crimes against humanity. [end recording]

#### Venezuela's Faria Comments

PY061750 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin American 0130 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Statement given by Jesus Faria, secretary general of the Venezuelan Communist Party, to Moscow Radio Peace and Progress; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] For Latin America, which is a continent filled with economic hardships, political conflicts and social problems, Comrade Brezhnev's peace policy is a cause for hope. I believe we were all aware that the first word spoken at the 26th CPSU Congress was a word of peace, of friendship, in keeping with the international policy of this great country, of this great power: the Soviet Union.

For Cuba--a small country that is too far from the Soviet Union but too close to the United States, which has time and again received open threats of a military blockade from President Reagan even before he became President and which has an imperialist base on its territory that was not requested by the people or the Government of Cuba--the CPSU Central Committee's policy for the present and immediate future acquires a great, extraordinary and vital significance.

When the meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and Fidel took place, we greeted it with emotion, revolutionary happiness and communist appreciation. For the people of the Americas, this meeting does not mean that there will be more oil or grain offered; it means moral, political and human support from the great Soviet Union for the small and heroic Cuba confronting [word indistinct] imperialism.

Talking about other areas, there are many more situations of conflict for our peoples. There is the case of Nicaragua, just recently liberated from the Somoza tyranny at the service of imperialism. Nicaragua needs the support of all the parties and governments represented in this 26th CPSU Congress, particularly the Soviet Union. It needs the Soviet diplomacy of peace and friendship and its great experience in building a new society. These can have great repercussions, like a university professor whose audience needs his teachings to guide its own destiny in accordance with its own plans. This is the situation of Nicaragua.

For the people of El Salvador, who are fighting and dying in the streets as a result of the imperialist aggression of the lackeys of imperialism headed by Duarte, this is also the hope. I would say that what is now taking place in Moscow is well known, minute by minute, not only by the guerrilla fighters but also by the people in the cities and in the countryside who are being murdered only because they have two hands, as some government agents believe that these people can use their two hands to pick up a rifle to defend their life and freedom.

U.S. imperialism has now, however, invented the idea that any support for people who struggle for national independence, freedom and peace is an act of terrorism. The main terrorist organization in the world is called the CIA, and this is a U.S. organization. They protect those who murder. For example they consider as heroes the stewardess of a Soviet airplane and people who have stolen airplanes and ships from Cuba who now live in the United States.

We categorically reject this idea of terrorism because our liberator and all the commanders who supported him at that time also received help to be able to achieve independence. They asked for support from other people so that they could free themselves from the slavery of the Spaniards. Simon Bolivar was never able to buy a U.S. rifle because the United States never wanted to sell him any. But after Bolivar liberated his own country, he and his men provided support to other peoples, not as terrorists but as heroes of the independence and freedom of the Americas.

#### PRAVDA on Activities

LD051103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 81 p 7

[TASS report: "Warm, Fraternal Meetings"]

[Excerpt] The world's working people have no more radiant hope than the hope of peace. This is precisely why the 26th CPSU Congress, which has reiterated loyalty to the course of peace with renewed force, has evoked a very lively response from people of good will in all corners of the world. The meetings between foreign guests and workers' collectives in the capital and the Moscow area which took place on 28 February are evidence of the support for the congress' ideas.

Workers of the Zavety Ilich Kolkhoz near Moscow gave a fraternal and cordial welcome to the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party [LPRP] delegation headed by Kaysone Phomvihan general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The guests acquainted themselves with the implementation of the plans for the collective's socioeconomic developing. Much housing construction is going on here and the farm is being boosted with new machinery. A sanatorium and preventive treatment center and a sports complex have been opened. The Lao comrades' acquaintanceship with the villages' young inhabitants in the kolkhoz kindergarten was particularly warm.

K. Phomvihan rated the farm's achievements highly. He emphasized that for the working people and the communists of Laos, which has embarked on the path of socialist development, the Soviet Union and Lenin's party are a great example of economic and social transformations in the name of the people and for their good. A convincing example of this is the Zavety Ilich Kolkhoz.

A businesslike, interested conversation took place between the stockmen of the Voronovo Sovkhoz near Moscow and an LCY delegation which visited this leading farm. The guests were shown the cattle-fattening complex which makes up to R7 million net profit for the farm every year. Delegation head Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that the resolution of questions relating to the cooperative system and the conditions for housing livestock in livestock units made a particular impression on the delegation members. The farm's experience is also of interest for the Yugoslav stockmen, he observed.

The guests viewed the sovkhos picture gallery.

The Yugoslav comrades also visited the A.S. Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts on the same day.

#### Further Activities

LDO51509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 8

[TASS report: "Cordial, Fraternal Meetings"]

[Excerpts] A true friend rejoices wholeheartedly in his friends' successes. The foreign guests at the supreme forum of Lenin's party, on visiting our plants and kolkhozes, scientific and cultural centers, speak proudly of the new and imposing achievements of the Soviet people--the builders of communism.

The two labor awards of the Podolsk Kalinin machine plant--the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Labor Red Banner--have been joined by a third, the Order of Friendship of the SRV.

Members of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] delegation came to present the award to the Podolsk machine builders. For 20 years this enterprise has been a collective member of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. Industrial and domestic sewing machines with the Podolsk plant's trademark are well known in Vietnam.

At the meeting the guests were greeted by party committee Secretary V.I. Sokolov, polisher A.S. Terentyev, foundry coremaker N.Ya. Sukhorushchenko and plant director V.V. Lmubodeyev.

The workers of the Vladimir Avtopribor plant received the delegation of the Korean Workers Party [KWP].

In the example of the Avtopribor collective we can graphically see what great successes the Soviet Union has achieved in economic building and in the implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress, delegation head Yi Chong-ok, member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo Presidium and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, said.

The delegation made a trip to Suzdal.

The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party visited one of Moldavia's largest industrial enterprises--the Kishinev tractor-building plant. The guests familiarized themselves with the organization of production, the workers' working and leisure conditions and the collective's plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan. They toured the Moldavian SSR exhibition of national economic achievements. The head of the delegation, Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of Laos, noted that, thanks to the rapid rate of economic development, once-backward Moldavia has now become a flourishing region with a multisector industry and a powerful agrarian-industrial complex. The effective training of skilled workers and scientific and technical cadres is ensuring the steady, constant development of social production.

The delegation of the MPRP headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, familiarized itself with Bashkiria's leading farm--the Yumatovskiy Sovkhoz. The sovkhos, which specializes in the production of meat and vegetables, is known far beyond the borders of the autonomous republic for its high profitability. The Mongolian comrades rated highly the organization of labor and the farm's technical standard.

The delegation visited the republic's exhibition of national economic achievements.

The members of the RCP delegation were the guests of Zvezdnyy Gorodok. They laid wreaths at the monument of space pioneer Yuriy Gagarin, viewed the simulators, toured the [space] center's offices and laboratories and visited the Zvezdnyy Gorodok museum.

The CPCZ delegation visited Riga's biggest enterprise--the V.I. Lenin state electrical equipment plant production association. At a meeting here the guests were greeted by A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, party committee secretary F.A. Kornelius, and fitter A.A. Meleyko.

The head of the delegation, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, remarked in his speech that the relations of friendship and alliance between the CSSR and the USSR are a reliable guarantee of Czechoslovakia's independence and all-around prosperity and that these relations rest on a single Marxist-Leninist world outlook, the consistent application of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism and the joint struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

The ever-deepening socialist economic integration and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries within the CMA framework, G. Husak stressed, are rendering us inestimable aid.

The guests visited the memorial monument-museum to the Lettish Red Riflemen.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress gives a bright and impressive picture of the Soviet Union's achievements in all spheres of life. The new tasks which the congress set the CPSU and the Soviet people are also great, Dusan Dragosavac, head of the LCY delegation and secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in Yerevan. Our countries are now developing all-round cooperation which will continue to expand.

A Soviet-Yugoslav friendship meeting took place at Yerevan's scientific research institute of mathematical computers. The guests were greeted by party committee Secretary S.G. Filiposyan and designer A.T. Kuchukyan.

#### DEPARTURE OF DELEGATION'S AFTER CONGRESS REPORTED

##### Afghan, Other Delegations

LD062016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The following delegations, which took part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, have left Moscow for home: the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the party Central Committee, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA; the Socialist Party of Australia, headed by Patrick Clancy, the chairman of the party; the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, headed by Cheddi Jagan, secretary general of the party; the Communist Party of Denmark; the Communist Party of Israel, headed by Meir Vilner, secretary general of the party Central Committee; the Communist Party of India, headed by Rajeshwar Rao, general secretary of the party's National Council; the Communist Party of Canada, headed by William Kashtan, general secretary of the party; and others.

The delegation were seen off by Comrade Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Demichev, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Shevardnadze, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Comrades Kapitonov and Dolgikh, who are secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

## Korean, Romanian Delegations

LD091207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Departure of Foreign Delegations"]

[Text] The following delegations have left Moscow for home after taking part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee:

The Korean Workers Party [KWP], headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo Presidium and prime minister of the DPRK Administration Council; the RCP, headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania.

The delegations were seen off by V.V. Grishin and D.F. Ustinov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; V.I. Drozdenko, V.E. Dymshits and G.I. Marchuk members of the CPSU Central Committee; I.N. Dmitriyev, G.A. Kruilin and F.I. Mochalin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; M.N. Smirnovskiy and O.A. Chukanov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Departments; CPSU Central Committee executives and other officials.

IZVESTIYA CITES ZAMYATIN PRESS CENTER REMARKS

LD051119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 8

[Special correspondents V. Mkrtchyan, V. Monakhov report: "In the 26th CPSU Congress Press Center"]

[Excerpt] Among the thousand journalists thronging the press center you can hardly find one who will not acknowledge that the constructive new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in the CPSU Central Committee's report and also the impressive prospects discussed at the congress for the Soviet Union's movement toward economic and social progress are impressive and moving to all the world's people. In the opinion of most representatives of the press they demonstrate with tremendous force the CPSU's unswerving will to strengthen peace and international security and increase the Soviet people's prosperity.

Addressing the journalists, L.M. Zamyatin, leader of the press center, stressed repeatedly that the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in the CPSU Central Committee's report are a development of the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. He also noted that the speeches by congress delegates and guests have invariably included the idea of the need to maintain good-neighborly relations between states belonging to different political systems and of the need to strengthen peace. To achieve this is not only the communists' task but the task of all people of good will. Our party and government are prepared to sit at the conference table, continuing the positive achievements already secured in talks with the United States and other NATO countries.

Answering journalists' questions, L.M. Zamyatin stated that both the foreign press and many statesmen are noting the constructive nature of the proposals submitted by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for discussion at the congress. European countries in particular have drawn attention to the proposal on extending the zone of confidence-building measures and to our readiness to extend these measures to the whole of the European part of the USSR--on condition that there is a corresponding extension of the confidence zone on the part of Western states.

Preventing war and improving the political climate--those are the themes which are being discussed with particular animation in the corridors of the 26th CPSU Congress press center.

ZAGLADIN: TUDEH PREVENTED FROM ATTENDING CONGRESS

JN070746 Baghdad Voice of Arab Syria in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Mar 81

[From "Tour of Arab and World Press" program]

[Text] Moscow--A spokesman for the Kremlin has said that the Iranian Government has prevented a delegation of the leftist Tudeh Party from attending the 26th CPSU Congress. Speaking at a press conference yesterday, the spokesman, Vadim Zagladin, said this was the reason why the Tudeh Party was not represented at the congress.

COMPARISON OF YI CHONG-OK, TIKHONOV MEETING

A comparison of the item entitled "Activities, Comments of Delegates Reported" subtitled "Tikhonov, Yi Chong-ok Meet" published on page P 12 of the 5 March 26th CPSU Congress section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with a report on the 4 March Kremlin meeting between CPSU leaders Tikhonov and Rusakov and the visiting KWP delegation led by DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok broadcast by Moscow in Korean to Korea at 1130 GMT on 5 March, has found the versions to be identical except for the following:

On page P 12, beginning with the last line of the last paragraph, the Moscow Korean version reads: "...present international situation.

"The Soviet side reaffirmed its solidarity with the DPRK's efforts to stabilize the situation on the Korean Peninsula and to secure the democratic, peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference.

"The meeting proceeded amid a friendly atmosphere."

COMPARISON OF BCP, OTHER DELEGATION DEPARTURES

A comparison of the item entitled "Departures of Foreign Delegations Reported" subtitled "BCP, CPCA, SED Delegations" published on page P 18 of the 26th CPSU Congress section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with a TASS report entitled "Departure of Foreign Delegations" published on page 3 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 March 1981, reveals that the delegations were also seen off by P.A. Abrasimov, N.K. Baybakov, K.M. Bogolyubov, A.P. Botvin, L.A. Kostandov, Z.N. Nuriyev and N.P. Tolybeyev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Ya.I. Kabkov and V.S. Frolov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; G.A. Kiselev and G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chiefs of a CPSU Central Committee department; executives of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials.

CPSU CELEBRATES INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

## Politburo Members Present

LD061602 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpt] In Moscow, in the USSR Bolshoy Theatre, a festive gathering is now under way of representatives of the working people of the capital devoted to the International Women's Day. Those assembled greeted with tumultuous and prolonged applause Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

## CPSU Greetings

LD061920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1355 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee to Soviet women on the occasion of International Women's Day; read by Raisa Federovna Dementyeva, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, at a meeting of party members and the public at the Bolshoy Theater on 6 March--live]

[Text] Dear women, our glorious workers, mothers, wives, sisters and daughters: We warmly and sincerely congratulate you on 8 March, International Women's Day, the day of international solidarity of women workers throughout the world. The current festival is especially joyous and solemn. The 26th CPSU Congress ended a few days ago. It demonstrated convincingly the historic achievements of the Soviet people, the unbreakable unity of the party and its unbreakable ties with the masses. The report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is imbued with Leninist concern for the Soviet person, the further development of the economy and culture and the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth. Communists and all working people have greeted the decisions of the party congress as their native, vital cause. Closely rallying round the CPSU Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Soviet people are energetically competing to raise the efficiency of production and quality of work, to economize and practice thrift and to prefulfill the 5-year plan tasks.

The services of women to the socialist fatherland are immense. Women, together with men, fought for the power of the soviets, erected the giants of industry and created sovkhozes and kolkhozes. In the hard times of the war against fascism, Soviet women patriots showed magnanimity, courage, heroism and selflessness at work. Replacing husbands and sons who had gone to the front, women took upon their shoulders the immeasurable weight of concern for the country and for the army at war. The motherland will never forget the labor and battle feats of its daughters.

The party highly evaluates the contribution of Soviet women to post-war reconstruction, to the assimilation of the virgin lands, to the consolidation of the country's economic might, to the prosperity of its science and culture and to the upbringing of the younger generation.

Five thousand women have been awarded the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor; 23 have been awarded it twice. More than 2 million women of our multinational country have been awarded orders and medals. The public and political activity of Soviet women is growing, as is their participation in governing the society and state. There are more than 4.5 million in the ranks of the Leninist party, and 1,329 were delegates to the 26th party congress. More than a million have been elected as people's deputies, and tens of thousands are in charge of enterprises and institutions or head party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Sincere thanks to you, dear women, for your inspired labor and indefatigable public activity for the good of the fatherland.

A clear future of the Soviet way of life and a law of socialist society is the preservation of mother and child. The Soviet family is warmed by the cordiality of spirit and the kindness and generosity of the women's hearts. Special state awards have been instituted for women. It is with pride that 305,000 women bear the honorary title of Heroine/Mother.

Sincere gratitude to you, dear women, for your maternal feats, for the upbringing of healthy, work-loving, joyful children devoted to the cause of communism.

The party's increasing concern for mother and child is reflected in the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress. Women will be given new opportunities for fruitful labor, raising children, study and leisure and broad involvement in the riches of culture.

The Soviet Union is persistently and consistently conducting a policy of peace and friendship between peoples and supporting a curbing of the arms race, equality and mutually beneficial cooperation with all states. Our female compatriots are arm in arm with the women of the other socialist countries in the front ranks of the fighters for peace and freedom, independence and social progress. They firmly believe that the peaceful sun over the earth will never be hidden by the ash of a thermonuclear conflagration.

Dear women: The whole country congratulates you on the 8 March festival. We wish you new successes in labor, study and creativity, good health, happiness and well-being in the family. May you always be presented with flowers and smiles, as in these spring days.

Glory to Soviet women, active builders of communism. Ardent greetings to woman workers of the whole world. May our great socialist motherland grow stronger and flourish. Long live communism.

From the CPSU Central Committee [applause]

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM MAKES AWARD TO BAYBAKOV

LD052122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Hammer and Sickle medal to Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

In this way his services to the state and his 70th birthday are marked.

F.G. PETROSYAN APPOINTED ARMENIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD061215 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 27 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Decree of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Comrade F.G. Petrosyan to the post of deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To appoint Comrade Feliks Gevorkovich Petrosyan deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

[Signed] B. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Bakhobinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Yerevan, 26 February 1981.

LATVIAN WORKER-POLITICIAN IKAUNIYEK PROFILED

LD051243 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 2

[Ye. Yelkin article under the rubric "Delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress ": "Take a Second Apprenticeship"]

[Text] It is nice to meet old friends and comrades when you are walking around your hometown, getting reacquainted, as it were, after returning from distant travels.

So it was that Albert Eduardovich Ikauniyek was walking to work in high spirits after a trip to Britain as a member of a trade union delegation. As usual he joined the flood of people pouring through the gates of the Riga railcar building plant, nodded to his old friend the elderly watchman and hurried off to his tool making shop.

"Eduardovich, it's you!" his turner, Mikhail Zhendarov, exclaimed, greeting him warmly. "Welcome back!"

They were joined by other workers. Albert Eduardovich exchanged firm handshakes with his comrades. He was plied with the usual question: "What's it like in foggy England?" and so on.

"I've scarcely had a chance to collect my thoughts," Ikauniyek joked, "and immediately I'm pounced on. I expect we are snowed under with work, as usual, and here we are holding a press conference...."

Later, this time during a break, when the workers in their section were enjoying the traditional unrushed after-lunch cigarette, the conversation resumed.

Albert Eduardovich described his meetings with trade union representatives in Bristol. He shared his impressions with them of what he had seen in English cities. His comrades listened with curiosity to the story of his visit to London's famous waxworks.

"But all in all, boys," Albert Eduardovich said in a serious tone, "I saw a lot of sad sights. Do you know what I was most struck by? The large number of beggars and unemployed people on the streets. And I'm not talking about broken-down cripples, but about perfectly healthy people. I was told, for example, that only a few of Bristol's hundreds of graduates can find work, and the others are joining the line at the labor exchange.

"I've read about such things, but when I saw with my own eyes the anguished and despairing looks on these people's faces, I felt really sick...."

There was a silence.

"That really is bad," someone said in a concerned tone. "You don't get that over here. Our young people are well fed, clothed and shod. They've all had a good education and there's enough work for everyone. But I just don't understand why some youngsters who come to us from school don't stay at the plant, but set their sights of finding easier and cleaner work."

The worker did not know that this question would touch Ikauniyek to the quick. Albert Eduardovich has frequently asked himself the same question. Of course, the comrade overstated the case. After all, an even larger number of youngsters find coveralls, the smell of engine oil and the din of enormous shops suits them perfectly. Veterans of the plant have frequently had occasion to see this for themselves both at the plant itself and at meetings in schools. They are gratified by the inquisitiveness, erudition and increasing intellectuality of young people today. Not even their wisecracking bothers anybody, since it is all part of a healthy youth.

But why is it then that, when a veteran leaves the plant, there is sometimes no one to replace him at the bench? Ikauniyek is himself a cadre worker and all his life he has regarded it as a good job.

"I expect you can all remember well how you came to work at the plant?" was how Albert Eduardovich began his reply. "So can I. I left behind me a hard childhood in bourgeois Latvia where, from a child, I had to earn money in order to eat. I felt drawn to the technical sphere but had no trade. Then I had a lucky break: I was put under a kind foreman. There was a milling machine operator at the plant by the name of Osis. He had great respect for his work. I even remember him standing at his bench wearing a necktie. He tried to instill respect for our profession in me also, and taught me to put my heart and soul into my work. But he gave me no quarter, as the saying goes, and devised increasingly complex tasks for me."

It should be said that Ikauniyek was an exceptionally able apprentice. His natural aptitude for mathematics no doubt helped. That is very important for a milling machine operator. But the main thing was that he was a strong-minded youth who disliked giving up in the face of difficulties and always tried to conscientiously perform whatever task was entrusted to him. Soon his mastery of the theory and practice of milling was such that people began to turn to him too for advice. Even students from the institute would come to check out a milling design.

We worked enthusiastically, at times oblivious to how time was flying on his shift. He developed into a top-notch worker and a mature craftsman, one of the best in the plant. This was confirmed by two Orders of Lenin and the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

"Why did I bring up my teacher, you are thinking," Ikauniyek went on, looking around at his audience. "Because maybe we only have ourselves to blame for the fact that some young people have no desire to follow a working trade. That is, we have failed to instill that desire in them. And another thing: Workers of my generation had a hard time of it in their childhood and youth. There was the war and the tough early years after it. Understandably, each of us wants the best for his children, but do we not sometimes confuse the terms "best" and "easy"?"

Albert Eduardovich broke off, embarrassed by his impetuosity. "I sounded as if I was making a speech," he reproached himself, "and didn't really say anything about my trip abroad."

"But you needn't blame yourself," Nikolay Gribov, the section's senior craftsman, said. "See what an excellent shift you've trained," he said, slapping operator Khariy Kikans on the back approvingly.

Ikauniyek was indeed pleased with his former apprentice. It seems like no time at all since he was teaching this youth how to adjust a lathe and helping him to figure out designs, and now he is himself a first-class craftsman. And his mentor was perhaps more pleased than anyone else that his former charge was awarded the "For Labor Excellence" medal.

"I can rest easy on his account," Albert Eduardovich replied. "But, you know, I would like to be able to rest easy regarding every youth and every young person embarking on a career. I am firmly convinced that how our replacements turn out depends primarily on ourselves, on our example and our good offices."

...That memorable trip took place more than 2 years ago. Albert Ikauniyek has done much in the meantime. He successfully completed the 5-year plan, managing to achieve the target by the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. And communist Ikauniyek has given a great deal of time to developing the mentorship movement in his capacity as chairman of the republic council of mentors. Numerous free evenings went into producing a book of reflections on the mentor's role in the life of the young worker and our society as a whole, which was received with interest by readers. Nor does he forget about training the younger generation in his capacity as member of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Those who have had occasion to hear Ikauniyek speak at meetings with young people are sure to have noticed that he has the knack of finding the right words and of exciting youngsters' interest by telling them about his profession and the distinguished working people with whom fate has brought him into contact. This has undoubtedly helped many young men and women to decide their place in life and to take a fresh look at the profession of workers. And many of them think back with gratitude to their meeting with this kind and warm-hearted man just as he thinks back to old Osis' concern for him and to the time when Khariy Kikans served his apprentice under him.

Albert Eduardovich's former apprentice was among the first to congratulate him on his election as a member of the Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress. Although Kh. Kikans has long been a top-grade milling machine operator, he still tries to emulate his more senior comrade. Sometimes he even outstrips his former mentor. A. Ikauniyek finds this particularly gratifying.

"It is good when a craftsman is equaled by his apprentice," he is fond of saying. "But it is even better when our apprentices outdo their mentors."

GOSPLAN COLLEGIUM REVIEWS USE OF NEW INDICATORS

LD061001 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 9 Signed to Press 23 Feb 81 p 22

[Unattributed report: "On Progress in Introducing New Methods of Management"]

[Text] On 17 February 1981 the USSR Gosplan Collegium examined progress in implementing the 12 July 1979 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Heightening Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

It was noted that in the period since the adoption of the resolution much organizational and methodological work has been done at all levels of management in preparing for the comprehensive implementation in the 11th 5-Year Plan of the system of measures it envisages for refining the economic mechanism and improving planning.

In the main, the methodological backup for the elaboration of the plan for 1981-85 and for the period through 1990 has been completed. An experimental check on the applicators taking account of special sector features has been organized.

With the aim of intensifying the comprehensive approach in planning and management a procedure and methods of elaborating targeted comprehensive programs, and programs for the development of science and technology and for solving major regional problems have been outlined. The decision has been taken to elaborate within the 11th 5-Year Plan period and for the longer term 15 major targeted comprehensive programs on economic and social problems.

Forty targeted comprehensive programs on the most important trends in scientific-technical progress and 120 programs on major technical problems are being elaborated, and over half of these programs envisage bringing scientific developments to the point of industrial assimilation in the current 5-year period.

At the same time as approving the all-union comprehensive programs, USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers have approved lists of sector and territorial programs for elaboration.

The plans for the introduction of new equipment provide for targets for the assimilation of new types of products which measure up to the highest world and domestic achievements and for the introduction of progressive technology at newly commissioned capacities. At the same time the range of basic indicators governing the technical standard of production and the most important types of product is widening.

To improve balanced plans it is planned to make more accurate lists of products for which 5-year and annual production plans are approved and material balances and distribution plans are also elaborated and approved.

Material balances for the 11th 5-Year Plan are being elaborated on the basis of 409 types (groups) of products as against 234 in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The USSR Gosplan has expanded the product list established in the plan for distributing products among consumers. The 47 USSR ministries and union republic Gosplans also have product lists fixed for which they must establish distribution plans.

Several measures have been implemented to improve norms and quotas. The list of certain types of material resources for which a target for the mean reduction of expenditure norms is fixed has been made more specific and expanded. The planned indicators, starting from the 1981 plan, are supplemented to include the following new ones: the "coefficient of metal use" and the "target for the mean reduction of overall proportional metal expenditure."

The comprehensive system of indicators of social development and of the people's rising living standards have been made more precise in conformity with the annual and 5-year plans. It includes demographic indicators, summary cost indicators, and indicators describing the people's prosperity, working conditions and pay, cultural and technical standards, growth of commodity turnover and people's consumption, changes in the service sphere, housing conditions, the standard of municipal and consumer services, the development of people's education, training, and culture, health care and leisure among the population.

In industrial production the 5-year plan is being elaborated according to a wider product list in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan through a broadening of the list of products in machine building, ferrous metallurgy and consumer goods, which will enable the demands of the national economy and the population to be better met. The 1981 plan also makes wider use of new fixed cost and physical indicators. New gauges for measuring products in physical terms have been introduced for 38 types of products in machine building.

A restructuring of work planning is taking place with the aim of creating conditions for making more rational and effective use of manpower in the national economy and accelerating the labor productivity growth rate. Here the work plan is tied in with the targets for accelerating scientific and technical progress and also with the measure envisaged in the plan for raising social production efficiency.

In this connection the use of the "normative work payment per ruble of production" indicator instead of the absolute wage fund will be of great importance for improving the planning of work indicators. This normative has been fixed for 1981 for 18 ministries and in the 5-year plan will be fixed for the overwhelming proportion of ministries. A target for the 11th 5-year period for reducing the use of manual labor will also be established in the plan.

By the end of 1980 over 2,000 enterprises belonging to 22 ministries had gone over to the normative net output indicator. In 1981 normative (net) output is also to be used in all enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production and in a number of industrial associations of other ministries. In 1982 the introduction of net (normative) output in the sectors of the processing industry will be completed in the main.

Instead of fixing total amounts, USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers are now set limits of state capital investments as a resource indicator defining the maximum size of capital investments in the planned commissioning of capacities and projects and determining the creation of normative stocks which clients must not exceed.

New "norms for the duration of construction and norms for stocks in the construction of enterprises, buildings and installations" have been established, and these are being used in planning capital investments for the 11th 5-Year Plan. On average the duration of construction is reduced in the new norms by 8-15 percent compared with existing norms, and by 25 percent and more for individual projects.

In the plan for 1981 a volume of commercial construction output has been set by the USSR Gosplan for ministries and departments carrying out construction and installation work on a contracting basis. Reckoning between clients and contractors take place on the basis of fully constructed and commissioned enterprises, complexes and phases scheduled for completion and projects ready to produce output and provide services. The application of the normative standard net output indicator has begun.

Measures have been implemented aimed at improving territorial planning. It is planned to elaborate three plan sections by union republics: the plan for the economic sectors under the jurisdiction of union republic Councils of Ministers; basic indicators for the economic sectors under union jurisdiction; and basic indicators for the republic's territory as a whole. A procedure has been determined for elaborating draft plans for the formation and development of territorial production complexes.

From 1981 the scientific research and other organizations of all industrial ministries (excluding the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification) will operate under the conditions of the autonomous financing system for organizing operations in creating, assimilating and introducing new machinery on the basis of orders (contracts).

The task now is to ensure that in the near future autonomous financing methods are introduced more comprehensively and consistently in all industrial ministries at all levels of management, including the whole-sector scale.

The Collegium noted shortcomings which exist in work to improve planning and restructure the economic machinery.

There is a delay in the elaboration of scientifically substantiated norms, normatives and targets for reducing manual labor, and sufficient attention is not devoted everywhere to developing and improving collective forms of labor organization and incentives, and above all to creating autonomous financing teams.

It was decided to focus attention on ensuring the comprehensive implementation of all the provisions of the 12 July 1979 resolution and to strengthen the planned organization of work on introducing the new provisions at all levels of national economic management. Particular significance is attached to compiling the 5-year plan for 1981-85 at all levels in accordance with the demands of the 12 July 1979 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution.

USSR Gosplan departments are instructed to speed up the elaboration of forms, methods and indicators for planning the economic effect of the implementation of a whole range of measures in scientific and technical progress and the improvement of capital construction, management, foreign economic ties, scientific labor and production organization and its expression in plan indicators, norms and normatives for each year of the 5-year plan.

In accordance with "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," where for the first time there is a section on improving management, plans will be drawn up for the 11th 5-Year Plan for organizational and technical measures ensuring the comprehensive application of all provisions of the 12 July 1979 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution.

The USSR Gosplan Collegium set concrete tasks for sector and consolidated departments of the USSR Gosplan to ensure the fuller implementation of the provisions of the 12 July 1979 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution.

#### TASHKENT REPORTS COMPLETION OF WATER NETWORKS

GFO71542 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Twenty-one large irrigation networks have been constructed in the Kizilkum Desert of Uzbek SSR, which covers a large portion of the northern part of the country. The completion of the networks will provide for increased (?agricultural) produce in the Uzbek SSR.

In line with the current Soviet 5-year socioeconomic development plan, which has been ratified by the 26th CPSU Congress, the dry regions of the Uzbek SSR will be provided with water. A (?plan) has been drawn up by the (?state resources directorate) for supplying water to such areas.